

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

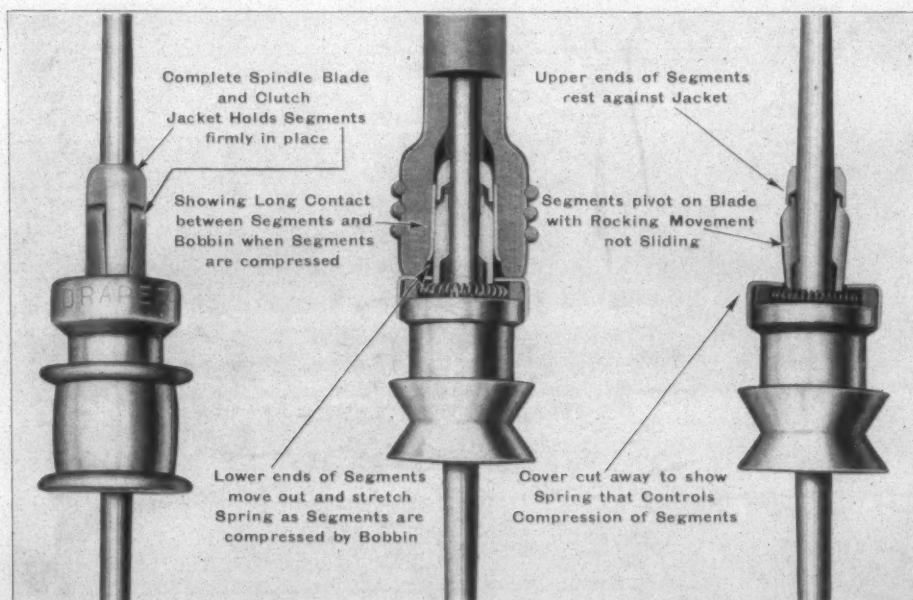
VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 23, 1930

No. 8

The Stimpson Centrifugal Clutch Spindle

Will Wear as long as any Solid Whorl Spindle



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CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 23, 1930

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Institute Favors Eliminating Night Work for Women and Minors

Cotton mill executives attending the annual meeting of The Cotton-Textile Institute at the Biltmore Hotel, New York on October 15, went on record overwhelmingly favoring the elimination of night work for women and minors.

Nearly 150 cotton manufacturers from textile centers throughout the United States were present. From the standpoint of spindles represented the meeting was one of the most largely attended that has ever been held under the auspices of the Institute.

The expression of opinion on the proposal to discontinue night employment of women and minors showed 20,975,455 spindles, or 64 per cent of the spindles in the entire industry, favored this new policy. It is understood that this policy is to be made effective on or before March 1, 1931.

The new recommendations indicate the signers' belief that it is desirable to textile centers, employees and stockholders that night work of women and those under 18 years of age should cease. To achieve this the signers believe it practical to accept the new policy to the extent of 75 per cent of the industry's spindleage the first year, 75 per cent of those who have indulged in night running at any time during the past two years to be included among these. For the second year 80 per cent is the goal to be reached, and for the third year and thereafter 85 per cent. The signer further states that he will abide by such a policy if it gains such an endorsement and so long as it is thus followed, his conformance with the policy to date from March 1, 1931. On or before that date he will thus cease employment of women and minors between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

At the same time a further reservation is provided for such mills as desire to take advantage of it. A supplementary declaration is to the effect that members of a well defined group of mills with respect to their product, such as the print cloth or narrow sheeting groups, will adhere to the policy of eliminating night work of women and minors only on condition that the same percentages of conformance exist in the specific group as are prescribed for the industry as a whole.

The new recommendations are a departure from those previously broached by the Institute in so far as they substitute the hours 7 p. m. to 6 a. m. for 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. They further differ in the arrangement for progressive acceptance both for the industry as a whole and for specified groups within the industry.

Walker D. Hines, chairman of the Institute, who presided during the discussion emphasized that the new policy represented "one of the most significant steps ever taken by the industry."

Mr. Hines in addition discussed the elimination of night operation in general except in emergencies.

"I believe," he said, "that we shall see a gradual disappearance of night operating in this industry. There may be a few that will attempt to take advantage of the fact that other individuals will operate only on a day shift but I believe that any disposition to take such action is going to diminish more and more. This will come about as the fact is appreciated that those who take this position are seriously injuring the mills, their employees, and their customers and that they will therefore come to be regarded as enemies of the industry, its customers and its employees and thereby are standing in the way of the proper development of the industry and, in the way of the proper development of the industry and, in long run, their own best interests.

"I believe that there has emerged in the industry the conviction that there is no place for the regular night and day operation of the mills in general since the day capacity is ample to take care of the regular demand and that such operation ought to be reversed for special emergencies."

Mr. Hines also pointed out that mills are often deceived in the belief that they cut down operating costs by running double shifts. He asserted that this might be true if the industry could successfully operate 100 per cent day and night, but demand for cotton goods does not warrant such 100 per cent day and night operation and mills attempting to operate both day and night find it necessary to run on a substantially reduced basis, thereby failing to effect the economy of full time running.

"Hence," he added, "the comparison between costs on a day basis and a day and night basis should be between 100 per cent operation on a day basis and, say, only 70 per cent or 80 per cent day and night operation, and this would practically wipe out any theoretical cost advantages for day and night operation. In addition, day and night operation demoralizes the industry while day operation only conserves the industry and those affected by it."

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Walker D. Hines was re-elected chairman of the board of The Cotton-Textile Institute.

Other officers were re-elected by the board as follows:

President, George A. Sloan of New York City; vice-presidents, Henry F. Lippitt of Providence, R. I., and T. M. Marchant of Greenville, S. C.; executive vice-president, W. Ray Bell of New York City; treasurer, Gerrish H. Milliken of New York City; secretary, Paul B. Halstead of New York City; Nathaniel F. Ayer of Boston, Mass., and Donald Comer of Birmingham, Ala., were elected to the executive committee of the Institute.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following members of the executive committee were re-elected:

Robert Amory, Boston, Mass.; Harry L. Bailey, New York City; Bertram H. Borden, New York City; J. Whitney Bowen, Fall River, Mass.; Charles F. Broughton, New Bedford, Mass.; Charles A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C.; Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton, N. C.; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C.; George S. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.; John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; Russell H. Leonard, Boston, Mass.; Gerrish H. Milliken, New York City; G. T. Thompson, Adams, Mass.

Mr. Hines, Mr. Sloan, former Senator Lippitt and Mr. Marchant are members of the executive committee ex-officio.

TWENTY-SIX DIRECTORS

Twenty-six directors were elected at the annual meeting. Twenty-five were chosen for a term of three years and one was elected for one year to fill a vacancy.

Directors elected for three years were:

W. D. Anderson, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; S. M. Beattie, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.; J. W. Bowen, Flint Mills, Fall River, Mass.; G. E. Buxton, B. B. & R. Knight Corp., Providence, R. I.; Chas. B. Chase, Stevens Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.; Donald Comer, Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.; Philip Dana, Dana Warp Mills, Westbrook, Me.; F. A. Flather, Boot Mills, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Gamewell, Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.; C. L. Gilliland, Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. H. I. Goddard, Lonsdale Company, Providence, R. I.; L. O. Hammett, Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.; Weston Howland, Warwick Mills, Boston, Mass.; H. B. Jennings, Mansfield Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.; H. A. Ligon, Jr., Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Leavelle McCampbell, Graniteville Mfg. Co., New York City; J. A. McGregor, Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.; V. M. Montgomery, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. B. Munson, Denison Cotton Mills Co., Denison, Tex.; Frank I. Neild, Neild Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; W. S. Pepperell, Warren Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.; Benj. D. Riegel, Tryon Co., New York City; H. Nelson Slater, Slater Mills, New York City; Aug. W. Smith, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.; G. T. Thompson, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Adams, Mass. George M. Wright of Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., was elected for one year to fill a vacancy.

Other members of the board, and terms for which they will serve are:

FOR TWO YEARS

Robert Amory, Boston, Mass.; Howard Baetjer, Baltimore, Md.; Harry L. Bailey, New York City; Bertram H. Borden, New York City; Charles F. Broughton, New Bedford, Mass.; Frank L. Carpenter, Fall River, Mass.; Alfred E. Colby, Boston, Mass.; Julius W. Cone, Greensboro, N. C.; Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton, N. C.; George Delano, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Erwin, West Durham, N. C.; J. C. Evins, Clifton, S. C.; H. R. Fitzgerald, Danville, Va.; B. E. Geer, Greenville, S. C.; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C.; George S. Harris, Atlanta,

Ga.; Jno. A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; Russell H. Leonard, Boston, Mass.; Henry F. Lippitt, Providence, R. I.; Edward Lovering, Boston, Mass.; G. H. Milliken, New York City; A. R. Pierce, New Bedford, Mass.; J. J. Scott, Scottsdale, Ga.; John Skinner, Cohoes, N. Y.; George E. Spofford, Augusta, Me.

FOR ONE YEAR

Nathaniel F. Ayer, Boston, Mass.; Morgan Butler, Boston, Mass.; Cason J. Callaway, LaGrange, Ga.; Sidney P. Cooper, Henderson, N. C.; A. M. Dixon, Mt. Holly, N. C.; James P. Gossett, Williamston, S. C.; Robert E. Henry, Greenville, S. C.; John H. Holt, Fall River, Mass.; Ernest N. Hood, Salem, Mass.; Allen F. Johnson, Lynchburg, Va.; H. deF. Lockwood, Boston, Mass.; Alex Long, Rock Hill, S. C.; W. B. MacColl, Pawtucket, R. I.; T. M. Marchant, Greenville, S. C.; C. R. Miller, Dallas, Texas; Henry G. Nichols, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Nicholson, Union, S. C.; Charles D. Owen, Jr., New Bedford, Mass.; Lee Rodman, Cannelton, Ind.; Kenneth S. Tanner, Spindale, N. C.; Charles Walcott, Boston, Mass.; Henry T. Whitin, Northbridge, Mass.; Eben Whitman, New York City; J. D. Woodside, New York City.

SIGN NIGHT WORK DECLARATION OF POLICY

The following mill executives attending the annual meeting signed the declaration of policy on the elimination of night work for women and minors which was considered at the meeting:

J. K. Whitaker, Autauga Cotton Mills, Commander Mills, Montala Mfg. Co.; T. M. Marchant, Victor-Monaghan Co.; Henry G. Nichols, Otis Co.; Weston Howland, Warwick Mills, Gluck Mills; J. Edward Newton, Barnard Mfg. Co.; C. L. Gilliland, Aberfoyle Mfg. Co.; G. Edward Buxton, B. B. & R. Knight Corp.; Henry F. Lippitt, Manville Jenckes Co.; Frank I. Neild, Bristol Mfg. Co., Neild Mfg. Co.; W. F. Staples, Wamsutta Mills, Philip Dana, Dana Warp Mills; Ernest N. Hood, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.; J. J. Scott, Scottsdales Mills, Georgia Duck & Cordage Mill; Bertram H. Borden, American Printing Co., Borden Mills, Inc.; Stuart H. Johnson, West Boylston Mfg. Co. of Alabama, F. Coit Johnson, West Boylston Mfg. Co.; L. W. Clark, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Fieldale Plant, Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Spray and Draper Plants; W. B. Cole, Hannah Pickett Mills; Chas. D. Owen, Beacon Mfg. Co.; L. D. Pitts, Industrial Cotton Mills J. David Woodside, Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Easley Cotton Mills; J. A. Miller, Exposition Cotton Mills; Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton Mills; Landon Thomas, John P. King Mfg. Co.; J. W. Cheatham, Hartwell Mills, Rushon Mills; Franklin Mills; Georgia-Kincaid Mills; E. W. Williamson, Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co.; C. A. Cannon, Cannon Mills Co.; I. F. Craven, Columbia, Mfg. Co.; D. L. Jennings, Beaumont Mfg. Co.; John A. Law, Saxon Mills, Chesnee Mills; Thos. H. Webb, Locke Cotton Mills Co.; A. M. Dixon, Dixon Mills, Inc.; M. L. Cates, Arkwright Mills; K. P. Lewis, The Erwin Cotton Mills Co.; John A. McGregor, Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills; W. E. Winchester, Lockwood Co.; Geo. S. Harris, Shelbyville Cotton Mills, Lowe Mfg. Co.; H. B. Jennings, Mansfield Mills, Jennings Cotton Mills; J. C. Evis, Clifton Mfg. Co., D. E. Converse Co.; G. W. Hundley, Golden Belt Mfg. Co.; Malcolm D. Whitman, Nashawena Mills; S. M. Beattie, Piedmont Mfg. Co.; Paul A. Redmond, Alabama Mills Co.; J. W. Porter, Steele's Mills; W. H. Entwistle, Entwistle Mfg. Co.; Eben E. Whitman, Calhoun Mills; Morgan Butler, Butler Mill, New Bedford Cotton Mills Co., Hoosac Cotton Mills; John L. Patterson, Vann-Moore Mills Co.;

Lee Rodman, Indiana Cotton Mills; B. B. Gossett, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Gossett Mills, Martinsville Cotton Mills; J. Linzee Weld, Suncook Mills J. W. Ballard, Griswoldville Mfg. Co.; Robert Amory, Indian Head Mills of Ala.; G. P. Ray, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills; Chas. H. Haynes, Cliffside Mills, Haynes Mills; L. V. Dodge, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates; Charles E. Brady, Potomska Mills Corp.; R. E. Henry, Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Watts Mills, Dunear Mills; H. A. Ligon, Mills Mill, Arcadia Mills; P. Leroy Lamb, Treas., Nonquitt Mills; Walter A. Fuller, Tallapoosa Mills, Mary Louise Mills; Allen F. Johnson, Consolidated Textile Corp., Postex Cotton Mills; A. M. Young, Queen City Cotton Co.; John Skinner, Harmony Mills; Benj. D. Riegel, Trion Co., Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; Ronald T. Lyman, Whittenton Mfg. Co.; Arthur C. Homer, Pilgrim Mills; M. L. Smith, Laurens Cotton Mills; Robert Amory, Nashua Mfg. Co.; Brown Mahon, Judson Mills; P. Whitin, Paul Whitin Mfg. Co.; G. H. Milliken, Dallas Mfg. Co., Hartsville Cotton Mills, Darlington Mfg. Co.; W. S. Nicholson, Union-Buffalo Mills Co., Excelsior Mills; John W. Clark, The Randolph Mills, Inc.; H. A. Hatch, Abbeville Cotton Mills; V. M. Montgomery, Jr., Gainesville Cotton Mills; V. M. Montgomery, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Whitney Mfg. Co.; W. S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills, Gaffney Mfg. Co.; Allan McNab, New England Southern Corp., Pelzer Mfg. Co., Tucapau Mills; Robert H. I. Goddard, Lonsdale Co.; Howard Baetjer, Mt. Vernon Woodberry Mills.

Report of President Sloan

In his annual report to the Institute, George A. Sloan, president, said:

The year just passed has been conspicuous for the record of specific accomplishments which the industry has effected through The Cotton-Textile Institute. Definite and distinct progress has been made in dealing with fundamental questions. Briefly, the record can be summarized as follows:

1. The focusing of attention on the hours of work and the lack of uniformity in running time for labor and machinery.

2. The recommendation to eliminate night work for women and minors which, at the outset, has the spontaneous support of more than twenty million spindles—a movement hailed throughout the nation as the most constructive step ever taken by this industry.

4. (a) Actual or definitely contemplated improvement of cost procedure by additional mills comprising an appreciable percentage of the entire industry.

- (b) Individual operating economies, resulting from the cost efforts of the Institute, representing an annual total amount, in the comparatively few mills which so far have availed themselves of these opportunities, sufficient to cover the entire cost of maintaining the Institute.

5. Completion of the most comprehensive study of depreciation ever conceived in the cotton textile industry.

6. The success with which public attention has been directed to the use of cotton.

7. The widening of the scope of Institute activities including the formation of the General Arbitration Council and the initiating of steps leading up to the formation of the Textile Export Association.

These developments and others also will be described in detail in the Institute's annual report. Meanwhile, I will emphasize several additional features which I believe will add a clearer perspective to the work of the year.

In the first place, the record made by the industry

during this particularly difficult period would not have been possible without the dogged determination of many fine men in our membership who have consistently fought for the observance of sound business principles and who have put these principles into effect in the production and distribution of their own products.

In the second place, the things which we are now seeing accomplished represent in large part, the cumulative results of much that was initiated by the Institute in preceding years.

In the third place, the Institute's work this year has been distinctly industry-wide in its scope and benefits. Everyone of our major accomplishments directly and vitally affects all mills throughout the industry whether or not they are members of this Institute. Some of our recent experiences show that the Institute performs a unique service in crystallizing the progressive sentiment of the industry and then translating this sentiment into action.

It is also significant that the Institute has been a direct means of focusing wide and favorable public interest on this industry and its products and I am confident that many of our activities have helped to make this country more responsive to the intrinsic merits of cotton and its many uses. It is also a fact that the Institute has been able to bring the industry into much closer and more understanding contact with governmental representatives. The Institute's work, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has served as a pattern for similar efforts on the part of cotton manufacturers abroad, particularly in England and in Germany.

I believe that the foundations on which this industry and the Institute have built during the past four years are secure. They have certainly withstood the rigorous tests under most difficult and trying circumstances and with the gradual return of more normal conditions to business in general, our industry should be among the first to emerge on a healthier and sounder basis because of the magnificent response of our members to our efforts to supply helpful information and stimulate sound thinking.

Certainly the overproduction that has caused us so much concern in the past, and to which so many difficulties in other industries are now attributed, has long since been clearly recognized as a fundamental problem in the cotton textile industry. Through the Institute and with the helpful co-operation of all trade associations in our industry, the best thought and advice have been mobilized for more than four years in an effort to work out a solution of this vital problem and we confidently believe that overproduction will be solved by a consistent adherence to those constructive policies which already have helped the industry to make such encouraging progress.

VALUE OF STATISTICS

The cotton manufacturing industry in compiling statistics, is building up an accumulation of extremely valuable data going back for a period of years. In co-operation with the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants and the Fine Cotton Goods Exchange, we have engaged persistently in the collection and diffusion of this vital information among cotton mill executives and selling agents, with the result that they are more and more becoming keen and well-informed students of the economic conditions with which they are obliged to contend. The data thus collected have been of inestimable service to our members. Judging by past experience, if there had been no such data, our members would have known much less about production and stocks than our

customers would have known. Past results show that, in the absence of statistics, astute customers keep advised as to these things and force prices fully reflective of any condition of overproduction, and yet the mills are not sufficiently advised of the facts to enable them to deal intelligently and comprehensively with the problem of balancing production and demand. Happily for this industry there has been a steady expansion of the industry's statistical work. And I repeat to you that the statistics have proved themselves of vital importance to the participating mills and we should not tolerate any thought looking to their discontinuance. We might as well advocate the discontinuance of the United States Census Bureau.

BALANCED PRODUCTION

During the past year there have been numerous group meetings and meetings of cotton mill associations both State and National in which I have been privileged to discuss with mill executives and selling agents this question of balanced production. Besides, the trade press and editors of newspapers in textile centers have increasingly called attention to the desirability of keeping supply balanced with demand, and they have consistently emphasized that a proper balance of supply with demand is in the best interest of the mill stockholders, the mill employees, the mill communities and the customers of our industry.

The evidences of real improvement in balancing production were present in the statistical reports this year and especially during the past three months. During the latter period, as a result of close attention to the information provided and to sound principles of economics, production schedules have been more intelligently planned than ever before. The production of July, August and September of standard carded fabrics was 42 per cent below production and 31 per cent below production during the same period last year. This level of production has been maintained in spite of substantial increases in sales and shipments, the conviction of the mills being quite evident that it is more logical to utilize the growing demand for the purpose of moving accumulated stocks rather than to increase production. The effects of this policy are disclosed in the volume of stocks on hand, the decline in stocks during September being, in fact, the largest decline in a single month that has been recorded in the industry's statistics.

In the minds of some observers of these trends is perhaps the feeling that the great reduction in recent output was a result of extremely low prices, lack of orders, and heavy stocks, but the facts of the case are that the drastically reduced production was maintained in standard fabrics in the face of diminishing stocks, increasing manufacturing margins. It is a significant fact that the manufacturing margin in print cloth and narrow sheetings now compares favorably with periods when production was 40 per cent greater than at present. Furthermore, heavy production schedules, 50 per cent in excess of the present production, have been in force in times past when the volume of orders and stocks on hand were substantially as they are under the present drastically reduced production schedules.

It should be remembered, however, that the stocks on hand in spite of the reduction are larger than economically justifiable, that the volume of unfilled orders, in spite of increasing sales, is below what should be expected at this time of the year, and that the manufacturing margins are still too low to cover completely the full costs of manufacture. But in view of the increasing study being given by mill executives to current conditions, as revealed in these statistics, I am confident that these unfavorable factors will be dealt with more intelligently

than ever before. So far as the present situation is concerned, those mills which speed up production beyond the market requirements and obviously without regard to the best interests of the mill employees of this industry who have suffered so much in the past because of periods of overproduction followed by drastic curtailment of employment, and particularly during these days when our industry in common with all others is making every effort to restore the confidence of the public and the trade are, to say the least, short-sighted.

The figures as to fine goods during the past two months indicate improvement in the statistical situation in this important branch of our industry, largely brought about through the constructive efforts of important leaders who have devoted a great amount of time and thought to encouraging their fellow manufacturers to appreciate more fully the need for a better balance of production with demand. Indeed, I have the feeling that this industry owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to leaders in the principal groups of manufacture, North and South, who have given so unselfishly of their time and strength in promoting the best interests of the group of which they are a part, as well as in promoting the progress of the entire industry. Their names are well known to all and the future welfare of this industry depends largely, if not entirely, upon more men of their calibre and character assuming the role of leadership and devoting a greater part of their energy to the common welfare. All of such work fits in admirably with the work of the Institute and it can render no better service than to encourage such initiative on the part of individual leaders.

The so-called 55-50 recommendation, embodying the principle that the maximum day-time run for labor and machinery in cotton mills should not exceed 55 hours, and where night shifts are employed, the maximum night run should not exceed 50 hours, and that overtime running beyond those hours should be discontinued, was subscribed to by mills having 23,702,342 spindles. This represents close to 75 per cent of the cotton textile industry.

Of approximately 8,500,000 spindles that did not subscribe to the 55-50 plan, there are a large number that have never made a practice of running in excess of the maximum hours recommended. Two and one-quarter million of the non-subscribing spindles are in Massachusetts where, on account of legal restrictions, extremely few mills, comparatively, run a night shift or run a day shift more than 48 hours a week. In addition, there are one and one-half million spindles in Northern States, outside of Massachusetts, which did not subscribe to the recommendation, and many of these maintain working schedules less than the maximum recommended. It can be safely assumed, therefore, that the principle, that the maximum working hours during the day should be limited to 55 hours, has become generally accepted in the textile industry, although in many textile centers the standard running time is less than those hours, and in view of the fact that among the many important groups wherein the 55-50 recommendation has already become effective, were the print cloth, narrow sheetings and carded yarn mills in which most of the night running in the industry has been practiced, it can be assumed that 50 hours has in general become the maximum running time for the night shift in such mills as have maintained a night shift.

The 55-50 recommendation grew out of conferences in January, 1930, conducted by the Institute with leading cotton mill executives and officials of the Institute

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Cleaning Machinery is Topic of Eastern Carolina Meeting

An interesting discussion on cleaning methods in carding and spinning departments featured the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association, held in Durham, N. C., on October 17th.

The meeting was ably handled by the men who led the discussion and preparatory work done in advance of the meeting contributed materially to the success of the program.

Norman B. Hill, chairman of the Division, called the meeting to order at 10 a. m. The address of welcome was by W. F. Carr, of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, and the response by Walter C. Taylor, secretary of the Association.

The technical program was opened by Carl R. Harris, manufacturing engineer of the Erwin Cotton Mills, who spoke briefly upon the importance of proper cleaning methods.

IMPORTANCE OF CLEANING

Carl R. Harris, Manufacturing Engineer, Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Durham: Mr. Hill wrote me about ten days ago and asked me if I would make a short talk on cleaning, to open the program. I think that is the major topic of discussion here today. It is such a broad subject and covers so much territory that I hardly know where to start. If we can only realize that cleaning is one of the most important problems in the mill and has more to do with our quality and quantity than any other one thing, we would probably go into it a great deal deeper than we ever have before, and I think there is quite a tendency in that direction.

DIRTY WORK CAUSES LOOM STOPS

I venture to say that in the average weave mill (I speak of the weave mill because that has been my experience) twenty-five per cent or more of our loom stops are caused from foreign materials of some kind which have gotten into the yarn in one way or another. Now, that may not hold good in every case, but I would say that that is certainly a low average. In fact, I heard a man say just a few days ago that he found that to be true, and I should say that his mill is at least average, or better than average. If we would just stop to think of that when we spend thousands of dollars, sometimes, for something that is guaranteed to reduce loom stops fifteen per cent, or even ten per cent! Yet it is within our power to reduce loom stops by twenty-five per cent or above. I do not say it will be in our power to eliminate absolute all loom stops, but I think we have in the past (I know I have) been very negligent in that direction. In fact, I know one occasion when I put up a very strong appeal for compressed air, feeling it was absolutely necessary to keep the mill in proper condition. But today there is a tendency to get absolutely away from compressed air; in fact, there is a tendency to go to the vacuum system. It is absolutely wrong to take lint that has settled on machines and walls and floor and blow it all over the mill with compressed air, but many of us are still guilty of that thing.

Recently I had the experience of being one fine carded broadcloths. We were using compressed air for cleaning. We started to eliminate that compressed-air system altogether from the mill, for cleaning purposes; and over a period of months we decreased our seconds and increased

our production by the application of more modern cleaning methods.

FLAPPING OFF CARDS

Starting with the cards, for instance—I doubt but that you could go into the mills around in this section today and find card hands using cloth flaps to flap off cards. That may not be true; I will pass over that. But it is the usual practice to use brushes to clean off cards. Brushes, however, should be handled with a great deal of care. I do not think a brush of any kind should be put on the front of a card; I think it should be wiped off with a wad of waste. I often go into a mill and see the card hands brushing off the cards and dropping lumps into the web. That will make weak yarn.

Then frequently we see flaps used on the drawing frames. It is absolutely the wrong principle to blow or fan the lint, because it is going to settle somewhere. In working out any cleaning system it should be the aim to remove that material, not to fan it into some other part of the mill.

CLEANING FRAMES

Now, as one general practice on frames in the card room we see quite generally whisk brooms of one kind or another, probably fans, etc. There is a tendency to absolutely eliminate whisk brooms. That may seem strange to some of us, but there is a tendency to get away from them, and various systems of cleaning can be worked out on frames that will certainly be advantageous and a good deal better than we have used. For instance, I know of several mills (and it is possibly the most general custom) that in doffing speeders and frames lay up the front set of fliers and then doff the front set of bobbins and put on empty bobbins and then doff the back row. It is good practice, as the frame is doffed, to wipe the fliers. Wipe the fliers and lay them up on the spindle boards. Before those bobbins are removed from the spindle that spindle should be picked, because there is an accumulation of lint there. If left there it is carried through, and you have a black lump. At the same time, when those fliers are removed you can very easily get to the creel boards and wipe those and the back spindle boards and the carriage. It is surprising how quickly it can be done. In that way, if done perhaps at every doff (although the frequency varies in every mill), it will be surprising how quickly a frame can be cleaned all over under these conditions and eliminate a great deal of colored fly and white fly and all that from going into the work.

CLEANING IN SPINNING ROOM

When we come to spinning, there are so many ill practices there that I would hardly attempt to name all of them. It is a general custom, we will say, to run out the guideboards three times a day or four times a day, wipe the back guides three times a day, wipe the creels two or three times a week, brush off the rolls with a whisk broom maybe two or three times a day. Well, in every one of those operations, if you will watch it, you will find foreign matter is being collected in the yarn in every case. I do not believe in a whisk broom's being used on a spinning frame at all. You may say you clean the frame only when it is standing, but the machine next to it may be running and the damage done to that rather than to the one that is standing. A rail wiper or brush

made out of yarn and made long enough is very good. If the spinner can carry a guide brush with her and use it every time she goes up and down an alley, it will work out very nicely. As for wiping back guides, they should never be wiped through the yarn. A very good method is to string those back guides. It is very easy to take a short stick and make a brush of cloth on that and just string it through the back guides. It is surprising how much stuff spinners do put into the yarn while wiping back guides while the machine is running.

ROVING ACCUMULATES LINT

It is the general custom on the creels to lay up two layers of roving, probably one at each end of the frame. Now, most mills have some custom of working off that roving at certain periods. That is very good, but even at that you will have the roving lying on top of that frame for a good long time, and the longer it stays there the more lint it will collect. And when that roving is put in the bobbin it will spin through that yarn as lint. That can be remedied to a certain extent by laying only one layer of roving the length of the frame and running some frames empty every day. In that way it does not have time to collect so much waste.

It is a very easy matter, and you will find it is a practice in some fine-goods mills, to furnish spinners with aprons. As she takes the bobbins out of the frame empty, she will put them in her apron, then drop them into some suitable receptacle as she passes it. In a large room it makes the removal of bobbins so much easier that I have seen one roving man removed or sometimes two men removed from that work.

TRAINING OPERATIVES

This is a problem we must consider seriously. Our greatest need, in my opinion, is proper training of the operative in how to handle the work to keep it clean, keep foreign matter from getting into the work and at the same time improve the conditions under which she has to work. In other words, a well kept, clean room certainly has its effect on the people who work in it.

Chairman Hill: I shall turn the carding discussion over to Mr. Vick, who is chairman of the carding section, and this morning's session will be used for discussion of cleaning systems for carding rooms.

DISCUSSION ON CARDING

M. R. Vick, Overseer Carding, No. 1 Mill, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Rosemary: When we met over in Raleigh, someone gave us this question: "What system of cleaning the various processes will produce yarn clear of loose fly, dirty or greasy streaks, and slubs?"

I have been appointed by Mr. Hill to lead this carding discussion. We have just heard Mr. Harris talk about the things that have come under his observation, the simple things that we would probably overlook and the very things that are causing lots of trouble. I shall now call on some of the gentlemen to whom I wrote, asking them to prepare a little paper or be ready to talk on this subject. I believe I wrote to Mr. Oldham, of the No. 2 Mill at Erwin. That is your system of cleaning, Mr. Oldham?

A. L. Oldham, Carder, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 2, Erwin: Our mills are on coarse work, on denim, and the things that we do would not apply to some other mill on finer work. We have a system in the opener room and picker room of cleaning out motes. If you do not keep those out, the motes will get in your lap.

Chairman Vick: Do you notice in your cards an accumulation behind your calender roll sometimes being licked in?

Mr. Oldham: Yes.

Chairman Vick: What effect do you think it will have on the yarn?

Mr. Oldham: Why, it will make a weak place in the yarn.

G. M. Gurley, Carder, Rosemary No. 3, Rosemary: We do flap our cards off, though; dirt and dust accumulate there that we can not wipe off. I do not know any way to get rid of that by wiping; it can not be wiped off, and we have to use air in some way to get rid of that.

BRUSHING THE CEILING

Mr. Harris did not mention brushing down the ceiling. It is all right to wipe off everything you can reach, but what about the ceiling? You can not get to it to wipe it off; you can only take a broom and brush it off. If you let the stuff stay there it will accumulate until it drops down on the stock. Of course, I do not approve of compressed air; I have used it but I don't like it. The best way is to wipe off where you can.

Chairman Vick: You think it is a mistake to flap off a card?

Mr. Gurley: No, I don't think it is a mistake to flap off the back of a card; I do think it is on the front. If you flap off the front of the card, the calender roll is going so much faster than the feed roll that it will go in before you can pick it off. But I think you can flap off the back, because if anything drops in there you can pick it off. I don't think it hurts anything to flap off the back of the card.

Chairman Vick: If you allow the card hand to have a flap and flap off the back of the card, will he not eventually flap it off all around, unless you watch him mighty closely?

Mr. Gurley: Yes, the human element enters in there. You have to keep your eye on him, because it is much easier to flap it off than to wipe it off.

Chairman Vick: Has anyone here a system of cleaning the ceiling?

BRUSHING IN WORKING HOURS

M. R. Harden, Superintendent, Erwin Mill No. 1, Durham: It is not necessary to bring that stuff down all over everything; I mean to say you do not have to bring it into the work. If brushing down is not to be done during running hours, it can be handled all right. The stuff will fall on the machines, but it can be wiped off them before you start them. But where brushing down has to be done in working hours, just brush down a portion of the ceiling at a time, over where the machines are not running. Brushing down overhead is necessary in order to keep a clean mill. As the gentleman just stated there about using a flap, when you use a flap in the card room it is mighty hard to legislate just how and where that flap is to be used, and it will be used promiscuously, I am afraid, if it is allowed there at all. I am not in favor of the use of a flap anywhere around the card room. For one thing, when you use a flap and stir this lint up, you increase the accumulation overhead and will cause brushing down to be necessary. I think wiping off is necessary. If you are brushing down overhead during running hours, I think it is best to do it while the machinery is stopped, doing a portion of the ceiling at a time, covering up the work and then brushing down, and piecing up afterwards.

I have noticed in a good many mills that in the doffing of fly frames the fliers are picked and laid up just as Mr. Harris explained, but in addition to that the bobbins are stacked up straight in the boxes. There is an accumulation of dirty waste in the base of the bobbin, and when that full bobbin is thrown in on top of the other roving on top of the doffing truck it has a tendency

to leave a black spot or leave a dirty streak—the fly that has accumulated there while in operation will leave a dirty slub in the roving.

I think the idea of using a flap or whisk broom or cleaning by air is becoming more obsolete and that we shall have less and less of that every day.

T. W. Mullen, Superintendent, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids: I think Mr. Harden's idea of packing the roving in the roving box is a very good one. I am sure all of us have seen the whole mark of the base of a bobbin on the roving. But if the roving man has to pack that roving in the box himself without any help, wouldn't that increase the length of doffing very greatly?

Mr. Harden: We have done it, and I have found a number of mills have done it, and it does not increase the time as much as one would think. We find that it does not require a great deal of extra time. We use one spare hand to assist in the doffing of the frames, because we find we get more production. With the spare hand and the doffer it takes very little time to doff the frame. We wipe the carriage off, pick the spindles and the bobbins, all while the machine is being doffed. As to the time for doffing being increased by stacking the bobbins in the box, you will be surprised to find how quickly those fellows can stack them in the box. One fellow takes off two bobbins at a time and lays them lengthwise in the box.

P. B. Parks, Manager, The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Durham: We started this system several years ago, and while it looks as though it would slow down production for the time being (and in recent years we have all been wanting to increase production and knock down those costs—that is staring us all in the face now), we found it went off very nicely. We found that our frame hands are getting about the same number of hanks a day. They can stack those bobbins very fast. If you just get started on that right, you will find that while the frame hands may object a little at first they will soon get used to it and production will fall off very little.

C. S. Tatum, Manager, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Raleigh: We used that method for a while but only on Monday, after oiling the spindles. We found it did slow down the running some. We oiled our spindles only on Monday and found after four or five doffs it did not get oil on the bobbins.

Chairman Vick: Did you oil just the spindles or oil the bolsters, too?

Mr. Tatum: Just the spindles.

Chairman Vick: Why oil the top of the spindles only?

Mr. Gurley: To keep it from wearing.

OILING

Chairman Vick: Right there is where we are getting a lot of trouble, because the oil will run down. The man is in a hurry to get through and shoots the oil in, and the oil will run down. I believe if a man never starts, with a new frame, to oil it he will never have any trouble getting his fliers off. I believe the oil in the flier holds the dust that goes there and that it is not rust that holds the flier on and makes it hard to get off but that it is the little accumulation that the oil has caused to come there and that would not be there if you left it dry. By keeping the oil entirely off the spindles I believe we can eliminate a lot of oily stuff. Another thing; you have complaints from your help sometimes about fliers not coming off. Sometimes those ends have been battered a little, and that holds them on. Those ends need to be reamed out. You may think oil will help, but the next time it will be just as hard to get them off.

Mr. Gurley: I have heard years ago of mills that did not oil spindles.

Chairman Vick: My opinion is that we should never start to oil them, because a bolster is not a bearing that will wear. There is no chance of heating a spindle or a bolster by leaving off oil, and I know the only trouble I have ever seen from hot spindles was from oil and accumulations of dust and dirt.

DOESN'T OIL SPINDLES

B. T. Bumgardner, Carder, Eno Mills, Hillsboro: Those spindles, and flyers, too, will get rough if you don't oil the tops of the spindles—I mean take a little greasy waste and wipe them; I don't mean take an oil can and squirt the oil in there. If you oil them in that way that flier will come off easy; if you do not you will find it hard to get them off. I have seen them take a hammer to knock them off. But you should not take the oil can and let the oil run down, because that will accumulate lint, as you say. Of late years cotton mills are not oiling spindles, so far as the bolsters are concerned. I have not been oiling spindles for several years. A thin oil, like a spindle oil, will make it slick and not gummy, as he said, but if you take a real oil such as we oil the machines with and oil spindles with it you will have them all choked up. If you take a piece of greasy waste and wipe them off you will not have that trouble with spindles being stuck. We oil the bobbin gear once a week; if that is not done it will cut off on you. But the least oil we can put around the spindle, I think the better it is. As to doffing the speeder and laying the roving in a box, I believe after the frame hand gets used to it he would rather do it in that way than just throw it in. Do all the cleaning up right then, when you doff, and don't fool with that frame any more until you doff again. That will keep the foreign matter out.

E. M. Holt, Superintendent, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 4, Durham: We have tested that out and find it takes approximately three minutes more to the doff.

CLEANING FLYERS

Chairman Vick: I am having the top of my flyers wiped off now instead of oiled. I believe this little accumulation around the flier should be cleaned off every day, but you can watch that and see how often you should clean. If you let it get a black accumulation there and then throw it in the box, you will get oil on the roving, and there is bound to be oil there to make it black.

Mr. Hailey, will you give us your experience?

J. S. Hailey, Carder, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston: We have been using a part of that system. We take off one row of flyers, clean them off, and stack the bobbins. Up until doing that we had some oily spots from spindles. We do our cleaning of our roller beams at the same time we are doffing; we also clean the steel rollers on the doff. As long as we used brushes, etc., to wipe our top rollers we had trouble. We only pick our rollers now; we do not use waste or anything like that. We have cut down considerably the amount of stuff having these dirty streaks or oily streaks. As to fan cleaners, we have not had any for quite a while; we use only mops and waste. Where you use a fan I think you will fan in quite a lot.

Our brushing down overhead we do during the noon hour. Then when we get ready to start we have them go over the drawing frames and pick out anything that they can see. As to the drawing frames and these little black slubs that come from the bobbin, we try to have our drawing hands pick them out as they creel. Of course, some will and some will not, but as a general thing our hands look after it pretty closely.

Chairman Vick: In your drawing frame, did you ever have a seepage of oil that would accumulate waste in the drawing frame coiler?

Mr. Hailey: We have had that, but it was due to heavy oil. If you use a very heavy oil that will accumulate. After adopting a lighter oil we had practically no trouble.

Chairman Vick: This stuff would catch and go around the roller and make a greasy streak.

Mr. Hailey: Yes, sir. We had the same trouble with the coiler heads on the cards. It will accumulate and if not wiped off will make a streak.

E. B. Brannon, Spinner, Pilot Division, Consolidated Textile Corp., Raleigh: How do you clean the rollers on the speeder?

CLEANING ROLLS ON SPEEDERS

Mr. Hailey: That is a little hard to explain. It depends on the operator, in other words. I try to have them picked with the fingers. They used to take a piece of waste and just rub them, but that causes it to go in on the work. But it is hard to get it out with the fingers. So I let them pick them as best they can and maybe every month or two or three take a spare hand or two and go and clean out those saddles.

About fanning off the cards; I fanned off at one time. I don't mean I fanned the fronts; I wipe the fronts. And on the back I have them wipe those bonnets off. The dust and lint accumulates in the bonnets. If that is wiped off before he fans the back off you will not have very much, because most of it is on the side. It is pretty hard to clean up a card with a brush all over; you can hardly do it; you can not make a brush to get into those places. I have made all kinds.

The brushing down overhead we do at dinner time. Whatever falls down on that coiler head we pick off, and clean up everything before we start again after dinner.

CLEANING IN OPENER ROOM

D. F. Burns, Supt. Spinning, Durham Hosiery Mill, Durham: The way we do in the opening room is that when we get the bales of cotton in we have them pick all the heavy trash and the dirt off; then we have them brushed with a wisk broom before we open them up. After we open a bale and start to feed it in we feed in a very thin layer at a time and have the man watch for grease that might have gotten in at the gin. Frequently we find a wad of waste that the man at the gin has cleaned off with and then thrown into the middle of a bale. Of course, when we clean up the opening room we do not have any cotton in there at all—that is, opened up; we may have some there in burlap. In the picker room we wipe the machine off. We have the floor swept and brush overhead before starting up the machines. Whenever we clean up the picker room we try not to have any more laps in there than we can help, especially breaker laps and picker laps. In the card room we clean the overhead shafting and stop the cards while cleaning. We wipe the cards all off with brushes, keep the fronts wiped off.

DRAWING FRAME SYSTEM

As to the drawing frames, we clean up the frame all over every time we creel, take all the cans out, brush it off, wipe it off, pick the clearer. I can not say how often we pick the clearer, but often enough to keep anything from falling on the sliver. On the fly frames we take the fliers off and lay them up on the clearer boards—pick the fliers, of course, before taking them off. Then we wipe the top of the spindles and clean those and doff the full bobbins off into boxes, packing them in, not throwing them in—pack them so the bobbin can not

touch the roving. We have all our boxes made so they will fit and in rolling the boxes around from place to place they can not change position. We wipe the roller beam and wipe the guides before starting up another doff. We clean our frame heads off either with a whisk broom or a duster, clean the head end and foot end off twice a day. We do not use any compressed air except in our waste department, where we run colored work; there we use compressed air in cleaning down overhead. In cleaning down overhead around our fly frames we always do that while the fly frames are standing and require the frame hands to pick the foreign matter off the creels before starting the frames.

Chairman Vick: Mr. McAlister, can you give us your system of cleaning?

A. B. McAlister, Carder, Patterson Mill, Roanoke Rapids: I don't know; we use so many. Our work is colored, you know, and we have to clean everything off the cards when we change colors. We have to fan that off. We use an air pipe for blowing down overhead.

OIL FROM CALENDER ROLL

R. H. Armfield, Asst. Supt., White Oak Mills, Greensboro: In regard to cleaning around drawing frames and the oil you were speaking of, we had lots of trouble having oil from the calender roll dropping down on the card. We did not have much success cleaning it off, we made a little pan out of tin to put down under there. We did not know until then that we were getting as much oil as we really did. We have that all the way along under the calender rollers and find it saves quite a good deal of oil from getting on the goods.

Mr. McAlister: When it comes to oil, I think you will find more oil coming in the beater box in the picker room than anywhere else.

Chairman Hill: Is that on babbitted bearings or ball bearings?

Mr. McAlister: Babbitted.

Mr. Bumgardner: Of course, if you put too much oil in that beater it has to go somewhere. In the old type, of course, we had a good deal of trouble with those. Maybe the groove would get choked up. We had to look after them and keep them open.

W. T. Honeycutt, Overseer Card Room, Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton: I don't understand how they can stop the cards and clean them up. I can not do that; I have to keep them moving.

P. B. Parks, Jr., Asst. Overseer, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 5, Erwin: We ran into that same experience of getting stuff from overhead into the work, and I pass on the solution we got. When we blew off overhead, of course that heavy stuff fell into the work and made bad work. We tried to do it at dinner time, and it fell in the webs. So the thing we did was to clean up more often and not allow that stuff to accumulate on the ceiling and shafts and pulleys, etc. We use compressed air and blow that off every day. There does not appear to be anything there to start with, because it is a fine powder and not heavy lumps. What little bit of that fine lint goes into the work I think will not hurt; it is those lumps that hurt.

CHECKING UP ON DIRTY WORK

Mr. Harden: I would like to know from somebody how they check up on this bad work. They have introduced every conceivable method to keep it out, but has anybody introduced a check, daily or weekly, to keep up with it?

Mr. Bumgardner: We have a bad work board, specifying all those different items, like roving single and doubling, clearer waste, etc., with every man's name, and we mark it up every day and look over it. We carry the roving back to him and show him just what kind of

work he is making. Of course, if he is making too much, we do not want him.

Mr. Burns: Of course, each frame end has a mark, and we know which frame it came from, but we have no system to check up by and tell whether that foreign matter came from the card or the drawing frame, though we know what frame end it came from.

Chairman Vick: Has anybody ever traced these things back to find definitely where most of this oil comes from? It can come from as far back as the drawing, I think, but not much further back. If it shows a mark in your roving it comes back further than the speeder. Of course, the slubber could make a mark. It might come from your finished drawing. I think, it could come from back of the creel, by picking up a little waste that has accumulated back of the creel and drawing it in—that would not be oily but would be a little dirty roving. I believe the oil can come from anywhere as far back as the slubber. Of course, it could come from the rollers in any of these. But if the rollers are kept clean it probably comes from further back.

Mr. Hailey: We keep a record from the drawing on up; we can tell what machine it came from and who made it. As to fresh oil, I think the only two places that I have ever discovered any oil that was fresh coming from was the coiler head on the drawing and after it got to the fly frames, where the end of the top comb is very close to where the roving runs up. The black oil that you will find little streaks of will start at the bale breaker. That will go on through and make a mark that you can discover. We did not use to pick ours off, but later did and found it improved our work.

MORE TROUBLE FROM OIL

J. C. Wilkins, Second Hand Carding, No. Mill, Goldsboro: We had a lot of trouble with oil and traced a lot of it back to the coiler heads. Then we found, too, in oiling the stands unless we have a very particular oiler, who will not use too much, and unless we use a light grade of oil it will get too much in there and the roving will pick this oil up. Then, too, in oiling the top leather rolls we find in using a heavy oil on the arbor when the roll starts to turn it will run down and get into the work. We use a good grade of machine oil for that.

W. V. Byers, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 2, Erwin: As regards oil on the calender rolls on drawing, we have done this on our back calender roll. You know it is usually a solid roll, but we have turned some of those down and made bosses back there, so that the oil can not run down the roll. In that way the oil does not get down the calender roll and get on the work.

OILER MUST BE EFFICIENT

G. E. Moore, Supt., J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum: I think one of the important things about this oiling business is to have a good oiler. There are lots of men who know how to do other things but don't know how to oil; they will put on too much. I believe it is better to put not enough than too much. The best way is to have a good competent man and then follow him up occasionally. Nine times out of ten I think the trouble is too much oil; it runs out. As to checking up, I don't know of any way better than for one department to check another. We want co-operation between departments but want them anxious enough about their own departments to come back if they find anything wrong. Just a few days ago we found a roving with a whole change of the traverse with a little black oil in it. We use the ball bearing roller all the way through; we don't get any oil out of those rollers. We found this in the head of an intermediate. If one department would carry

a piece of bad work back, if the carder is on his job he can pretty near tell where that thing came from and can pretty soon remedy it if he really wants to.

Chairman Vick: I can not think of a carder who wants to hold his job that would not try to find those things, but I am free to admit that I have had some that puzzled me and that I could not find. I am anxious to hear from those who are here and have them suggest other things I might do. I don't believe there is a carder here who does not want to turn out good work and does not want to make goods that the mill management can sell. I do not believe in passing the buck. I am a carder myself, and I always take the ground that it may come from my room, and even if I thought it did not I look for it.

J. T. Garner, Overseer Spinning, No. 3 Mill, Rosemary: Mr. Harris was speaking of doing away with whisk brooms and said he mopped off the spindle rails with a mop. I thought I would save the company some whisk brooms, and I tried mops, but I found I was getting more oil on the roving that I was saving in whisk brooms.

Mr. Harden: If the clearers are not watched, why the human element there will enter into the work almost more than the oiling proposition. Depending on the passage of stock per spindle, in that proportion the clearers have to be picked, or else short clearer waste will accumulate on the front of the steel roll and drop off down, and that is where we get a lot of the slubs that get into the work, and they are bad ones, because they are hard.

Chairman Vick: We want to go into this phase of it, of how long a clearer should wear before being either turned or renewed.

CLEARERS MUST BE CLEAN

T. E. Ratcliffe, Overseer Carding, Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., East Durham: I think that one of the best ways to keep slubs out is to keep the clearers clean on drawing. We have two sets of under clearers. Of course, some of you have the revolving and some do not have the revolving top clearers. Experience has shown that it is just as important to keep the under clearer clean as the top, and the back as the front. Of course, it is a little hard, but we should not minimize the importance of it. In the past six months we have gone over them four times a day to six times a day, cleaning those things, and have eliminated a good deal of trouble. Another thing; we brush underneath our lick-in screens every day at noon time. Stuff accumulates underneath and stops up, of course, and there is a tendency for it to be carried on in and let the flats take care of it as best they can.

About the oiling proposition, sometimes they neglect cleaning up next to the stand on the steel rollers. Waste will accumulate there and get black, and as the traverse goes up it will bite off a little. Sometimes just two or three frames in the room will have a little of it. That will make an unlimited amount of bad work without your knowing where it comes from. Then around the top clearer waste may accumulate there and make a great big lump there; it may accumulate in a half day, and unless somebody constantly looks after those things it becomes a great menace. We have our men understand that they must look after these things each time they pick the clearers. Each time they creel we tell them to look for any foreign matter on the roving while they creel and clean it off. We have the system of the spinner's sending back everything that does not look right, and we are proud of it. By getting him to co-operate with us and getting our men to cooperate we have been able to build up the cleanliness of our stock considerably.

Chairman Hill: Do you pay your spinners and speeders for finding bad work?

Mr. Ratcliffe: No, that is part of their regular job.

F. M. Durham, Manager, Durham Hosiery Mills No. 4 and No. 7, Carrboro: We pay our spinners half a cent for each bad roving that they find. We find this system has worked successfully; in other words, there is some inducement for the spinners to look for it, and it has decreased our bad work by about fifty per cent.

A Member: We tried that one time, but we found we had a few dishonest people who would make a little of that work.

SUCTION SYSTEM

Mr. Durham: I should like to ask who uses the suction system of cleaning. We use the suction system in the spool room; a boy cleans both ends of the bobbin and cleans the roving. There is a pipe that comes down, and the man sits there and brings the pipe down and cleans both ends of the roving before it is put in the box. He cleans off the greasy fly on the bobbin and also inside the bobbin.

CLEARER CLOTH

Mr. Parks: What kind of clearer cloth is best to use—that with long nap or short nap or no nap at all?

Chairman Vick: Does anybody know what kind of cloth is best to use to hold that stuff up under the clearer board instead of letting it drop down? I caution my men either to pull it out or push it back under. If you push it back under it will stay there quite a while, until you are ready to clean up. I know it gives us trouble sometimes.

Mr. Bumgardner: I have had considerable trouble with that. There is no cloth that anyone can recommend that will take that up. It is due to the revolution of the roll against the clearer and due to the leather that the roll is covered with. It has to be taken care of by the human element entirely.

Mr. Tatum: We had a brush made one time that just fitted the top of the clearer boards, with bristles to push those monkey tails, as we called them, back up under. We had the experience that the more we picked the clearer boards the more stuff we got in the work. I never did find any system on that that I could recommend. It seemed to me just after picking was the worst time. Maybe we did not get a thorough job.

Chairman Vick: If you have an old clearer cloth it will drop off; it will not hold. I believe if you change your clearer cloth—turn it around or put on a new one, it will eliminate most of that fine stuff.

Mr. Hailey: Have you ever tried taking a piece of card cloth and clothing your clearers? You will find that helps a good deal.

Chairman Vick: I have been doing that for the past several days.

Mr. Tatum: That sounds as if a good nap is desirable.

Chairman Vick: I found some little neps in my work, and I found the cleaners would leave those little neps on the clearer cloth. Now I am having my men clean off everything, clean the clearers thoroughly from back to front. Now, that comes from the card room; we can not get away from it. They will break down in the spinning room.

A Member: In regard to the clearer waste hanging over the front of the roll, does anybody here use a cork roll, and does it hang over as much?

A Member: It is not as bad on the cork roll.

Chairman Vick: Has anybody here had experience on cork, double boss cork roll on speeders where you run two ends?

Mr. Armfield: We have had two on that. After they ran a while we sent them back to have them rebuffed. They were going on very well, but we thought it was about time they should be rebuffed. After they came back we could not do anything with them, and we then had them recovered. We have made end tests on them and found they ran just as well. The breaking strength was also very good. We have had no trouble since the new cork is on. As regards the eyebrows of the clearer waste, I do not see much difference.

Question: Do you pick the clearers while the machine is doffing or while the machine is running?

WHEN TO PICK CLEARERS

Chairman Vick: In mine we pick while they are running. But my opinion is that that stuff drops off what they leave, and I believe the proper way is to pick them while they are standing and pick them clean.

What do you think is the best system of picking, while standing or running?

Mr. Tatum: Standing.

D. F. Lanier, Supt., Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford: We can not do too much of this picking with the machine standing; most of our companies want us to run those machines. If we are going to stop our cards for all the cleaning we have been speaking of and stop our draw frames and stop our slubbers and speeders for all this cleaning, we shall find our production short at the end of the week, I believe. I do not believe we can go on record for stopping machinery for doing a job that we can do just as efficiently while the machine is running. I don't think we have to stop the machine to clean the clearers. If that is done while running the fellow has to be a little more careful, but I think a good hand can clean the clearer just as well with the machine running as with it standing. We have to remember that the human element enters into this bad work very largely, in the oiling and in the cleaning, and we have to make ourselves trainers and not bosses and have to train our help when to clean and how to clean. We can not stop our machines for all this cleaning; I have to run mine like fighting fire all day long. What we need to do is to train our help how to get rid of bad work. I expect my men to get results and to get production, and if they are going to stop the machinery for all the cleaning we have spoken of this morning we shall not get both quantity and quality too. I believe that most of the cleaning we have discussed this morning can be done with the machines running.

Mr. Tatum: Do you stop your cards while cleaning overhead?

Mr. Lanier: We clean overhead at dinner hour, when the cards are not running; or, if we have to run them then, as we do sometimes, we get a man to come back after supper and clean overhead.

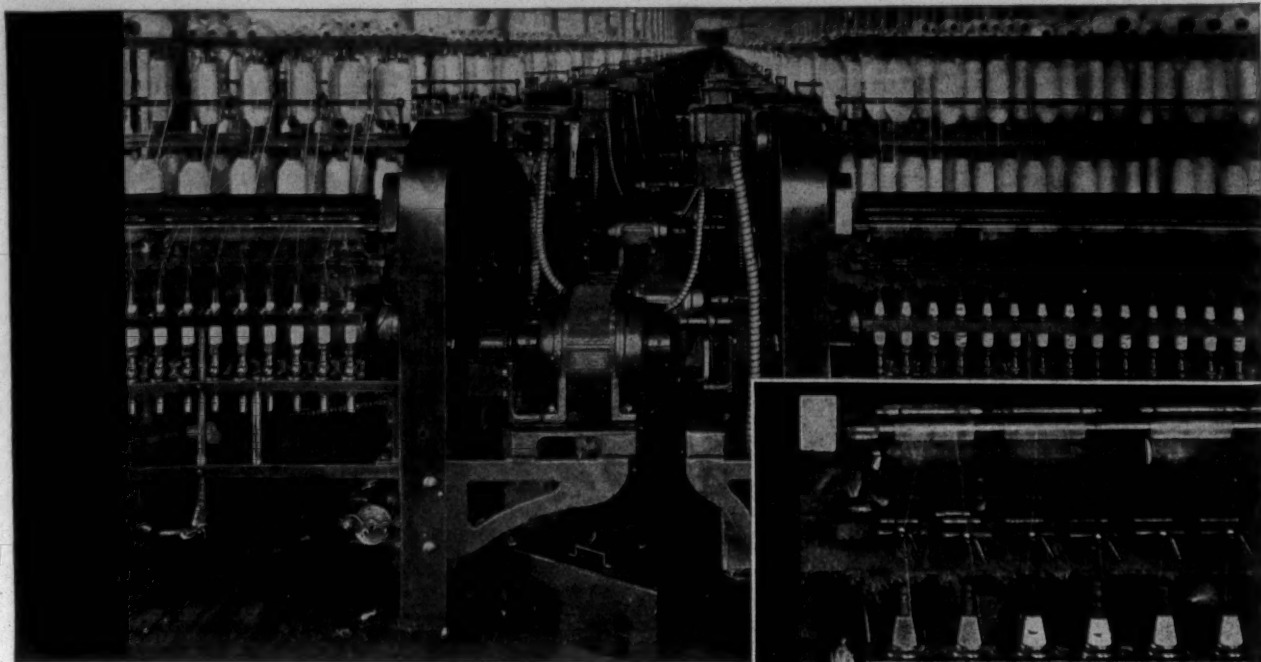
Mr. Tatum: I think that is the only cleaning recommended to be done while the machine is stopped.

HOW CLEARER WASTE IS MADE

Mr. Byers: Your clearer waste to a great extent comes from an accumulation between your rolls, and when that accumulation gets so much that your stock touches it or your roll bites it off, then you are in trouble, but until it does that don't pick too much. When the stock begins to lick it off, then is the time to begin picking. I feel that you can overdo the picking.

A. H. Goodman, Spinner, Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro: I believe we can clean too much. I do not mean that we should not keep the machines clean, but there are lots of parts about the speeder and the spooler and the draw frames that ought not to be disturbed too much,

(Continued on Page 15)



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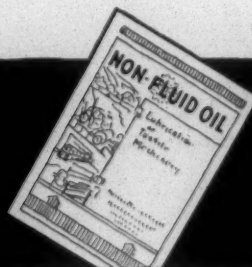
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PERSONAL NEWS

N. A. Gregg has resigned as superintendent of the Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C., effective November 1.

Horace W. Kiser, superintendent of the Mercury Mills, Charlotte and Mrs. Avis Simmon were married at Chester, S. C., last week.

J. L. Beaver, of Landis, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Micolos Mills, Opp, Ala.

Lott Ott has resigned as second hand in carding at the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C., and accepted the position of night overseer of carding at the Aiken Mills, Langley, S. C.

A. L. Sutton has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss.

V. P. Bramlet has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss.

J. Steve Young has been promoted to master mechanic at the Arnco Mills, Newnan, Ga. He formerly held a similar position at the Valley Waste Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

James D. Thornton is now colorist at the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C. He is from Sansea, Me.

J. W. Corley has resigned as manager of the Sunset and Alabama plants of the California Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala.

L. A. Ward, purchasing agent for the Sunset and Alabama plants of the California Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala., is acting as manager also.

H. S. Whittenton has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss.

E. J. Waldrop, formerly superintendent of carding and spinning at the Banning Mills, Banning, Ga., has become night overseer of spinning, twisting and winding at the Caroline Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

Robert Sharpe, who has been in charge of weaving, slashing and quilling at the Renfrew plant of the Brandon Corporation, Travelers Rest, S. C., has returned North. The Renfrew plant is to be operated only as a bleaching and finishing plant.

B. G. Slaughter, president of Tubize Chatillon Corporation, has been elected president of the Virginia Manufacturers' Association for the ensuing year. The election took place a few days ago at the 12th annual meeting at the Hotel Bristol, Bristol, Va.

D. P. Carey, who has been president of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., for the past two years, has resigned that position to become executive vice-president of the Belding-Heminway Company, New York, well known silk company. His successor at Durham has not been announced.

J. A. Boyd, graduate of the Clemson Textile Department in 1926, has been added to the staff of the textile chemistry, rayon and dyeing division of the Clemson College Textile Department as laboratory assistant. He has had several years of practical experience in bleaching and mercerizing. The addition of Mr. Boyd to this division for the first semester was made necessary by the increased enrollment in special courses in textile chemistry, rayon and dyeing. Much new equipment has been

installed in the division in order to give students the latest training in these subjects.

Obituary

JAMES HENERY HENDERSON

Gainesville, Ga.—James Henery Henderson, overseer of weaving at the Pacolet Mills here, died suddenly from heart failure. He had been in the employ of the company for the past 25 years and had been overseer of weaving for some years past.

Tire Consumption Smaller

The consumption of tire fabric during the first eight months of the present year has amounted to 119,339,677 pounds. By adding one-half to the quantity a total of 179,009,515 pounds is arrived to denote the approximate quantity that will be consumed for the entire year. This compares with 208,824,653 pounds consumed during the twelve months of 1929.

This year is approximately the period of smallest consumption on record for tire fabric, the consumption of other recent years being as follows: 1928, 222,243,398 pounds; 1927, 177,979,818 pounds, and 1926, 165,963,182 pounds. These figures are representative of three-quarters of the entire industry and, therefore, to provide an approximate idea of the whole one-third more can be added.

The production of balloon and high pressure casings for eight months this year was 30,839,732 compared with 54,980,672 tires for the whole of 1929. Shipments for the January-August inclusive period this year were 31,633,102 against 55,515,884 tires for all of 1929. A sound balance was maintained between production and shipments. The business done this year through producers compares favorably with several recent years.

Textile Exhibit Attracts Wide Attention

The exhibit of the State College Textile School attracted wide attention from thousands of visitors at the North Carolina State Fair held in Raleigh, October 13-18, as it portrayed all the steps used in the manufacture of yarns and fancy fabrics.

Included in the exhibit was a P H control apparatus for determination of hydrogen ion concentration and microphotographic camera used by students to take microscopic pictures of yarns, fabrics, starches, etc. D. B. Hardin, a graduate student, and other students were kept busy explaining the operation of these machines to interested spectators and operating a small moving picture machine which showed how textile students used various machines and apparatus to manufacture and finish fabrics, as well as to solve research problems sent to the school by textile mills.

The center of the exhibit featured a jacquard loom on which textile students wove pictures of Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of State College, and the following Governors of Southern States: Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland; John G. Pollard, of Virginia; O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina; John G. Richards, of South Carolina; L. G. Hardman, of Georgia, and Bibb Graves, of Alabama.

The designs for these pictures were painted by textile students.

There was also an elaborate display of hose and half-hose, knitted by students, also products of various machines illustrating all the steps used in the manufacture of carded and combed yarns.

Cleaning Machinery Topic of Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 12)

because you can not take a wad of waste in your hand and poke around without getting some of that into the work, and you can not pick the clearers every few hours without getting stuff into your work. As to clearers, you can not make your help understand what it means to properly pick those clearers. Getting rid of this black work is a hard fight. We fight it day in and day out, week in and week out, month in and month out, year after year; and at the end of the year we have just as much black work as when we started. Why? Because we have stuck to our system. There are a dozen and one ways for black work to get in. When you pick the clearer you ought to pick the clearers, front, middle, next middle, and back. It will accumulate on the back and every once in a while drop in enough to make an end down.

We clean some parts too often. It is not necessary to get into a creel and wipe twice a day; you are not going to let it stand there and get so big and heavy it will drop in just of itself. I do not believe it is necessary to clean the head of a speeder every day. I do not believe it is necessary to clean the spindles every day and wipe the carriages two or three times a day. In the last two or three years the black oil has been checked considerably, and I don't believe any of us have as much in the stock today as we did two or three years ago, because we have learned to keep it out. It is the big slugs now that worry us, the clearer waste. They will pass straight on through and come into the finished work. My experience has taught me right lately that it is spun into the yarn after it is spun on the spinning frame. The people get in a hurry and let the spindle rail and rockers and head ends get all balled up. Of course, the doffers are responsible for that; they will take a mop as big as your head and try to work with it.

Now, on coarse work, naturally that is short stock, and there is more fly. Some of that fly will get hung in your roving. Creeling the speeder, particularly, is very, very important.

NEED NEW CLEANING METHODS

This question of black work is a thing that is affecting all of us, those who make it and those who sell it, and it affects the price of the goods and everything concerned. We have to try to get somewhere, try some other methods. I believe from the openers up to the finished lappers every time the beater is stopped we ought to open up the box and clean out. The clearer is a very interesting thing. To me, the type of clearer has not been given the consideration it should have, particularly by the machinery makers—especially the under clearers.

I heard of this one time, but I have not made a success of it, frankly. Instead of having a triangular clearer to fit between the first and second rolls, have it made more or less flat, with a hole in between, with the idea that what was cleaned off the rolls would go down in between. As I say, I have not made a success of it, but I do not believe in pushing the waste up between the rolls when you can get it down there.

J. W. Cates, Supt., Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton: We have with us here today a man who I think is one of the best friends of the cotton manufacturers of the South, from the presidents down to the foremen, and I should be might glad, Mr. Chairman, if you will give him just a few minutes and let us hear from Dave Clark.

DAVID CLARK SPEAKS

David Clark, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte: I appreciate being called on. Unfortunately for

me, I have not been able to attend many of the meetings in Eastern Carolina. This has been a very important discussion here today, because cleaning is a very important subject.

I do not know of anything that is doing more to improve the textile industry in the South than these meetings. If we continue these group meetings as we have held them for the past few years, no textile manufacturing section in the world will equal the South. It is not only the things you take up here, but every man that comes to these meetings goes back home with his interest quickened, and he notices things around his own mill. I have watched these meeting since I helped to organize the Southern Textile Association in 1908, and I have watched the development of the men through them. If you continue as you are going on today, you are going to render big service to cotton manufacturing and to the mills that you represent.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

Lunch was served through the courtesy of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. Tatum: I had in mind just before dinner to mention a point we find helpful at our mill. We have a very complete clean-up Saturday morning, and we require the frame hands to leave the clearer boards open, the coiler heads up, everything open over the week-end, so we can go through and find out how complete the clean-up has been. I recommend that to all of you—leave everything exposed so you have an opportunity to check up on it without taking too much time.

Chairman Hill: I think that is a very good idea.

Chairman Vick: I think it is a good plan, but I think not many of us have done it yet. Mr. Tatum, I understand, has been doing it only about three weeks.

Mr. Tatum: No, about two months.

Chairman Hill: If there is no further discussion on this, I shall call for a vote on some of the subjects we have discussed. Starting back at the bale-breaker room, all who think it is a good idea to pick all dirty and soiled cotton off the ends and sides of the bale before it is fed in to the bale breaker raise your hands. That seems to be the unanimous opinion.

OVERHEAD CLEANING

One thing on which I wish to call for a vote is overhead cleaning. How many of you here think it is best to do your overhead cleaning while the machinery is closed, at dinner or at night? Hold up your hands. Well, that seems to be a settled fact in everybody's mind.

Mr. Tatum: Take another vote and see how many are in favor of doing it with the stock cut out, cutting the feed out of the card so the web will be down.

Chairman Hill: All those who think it is the best idea to do overhead cleaning with the web down give the same sign. That seems almost unanimous. Those opposed to cutting out the web raise your hands. (Two.)

CLEANING CARDS

What is your idea about cleaning the cards—do you think it is better to do it while the cards are running or standing?

A Member: Circumstances alter all cases. Anyone who has had experience with colored goods, particularly in gingham, where you are constantly changing, knows the quickest method is the best. If you are going to fan off at all, I think you had better fan off everything.

Chairman Hill: We shall have to make a distinction between colored work and white work, I believe, in cleaning. All of you who are in favor of letting the cards stand while cleaning hold up your hands? (Three.)

I think the thing we want to settle in the cleaning of

cards is whether it is injurious to use a fan or not use it.

Mr. Parks: It is generally conceded that all the spinners represented here today have their carding production cut to just as light as possible and use it all the time; that is, they run up to Saturday morning and then have a general cleaning. It is generally conceded that you can not use a flap except in the back. But how can you use a flap in the back without disturbing the front? I do not see any place there for a flap.

Mr. Honeycutt: Every time we strip the cards why of course naturally we tear the end down. Then we flap off the front while that end is running down, then flap off the back while stripping.

Chairman Hill: Well, what becomes of the card next to it?

Mr. Honeycutt: That takes care of itself. At any rate, it does not get on the front.

Mr. Goodman: On the front of the card I think we can take a loom duster and do what cleaning we are going to do in the front. I am not so much opposed to using a thread mop in front except that it has a tendency to pull the wire down on the selvage, and with a loom duster you can not pull those wires over. I have my hands trained so just after the card is stripped they take a piece of strip waste and wipe off the front of the card. That is the best way I have found to keep a card clean. I would not recommend fanning off a card under any circumstances except when you are changing a line or a bunch of cards from one color to another, and then I would get everything out of the way before fanning.

Chairman Hill: The question is, are you in favor of cleaning your cards with a mop or brush from the doffer back or are you in favor of using a flap?

Mr. Lanier: Somebody said here this morning if you would wipe off the cover between the lick-in and use a flap to get the accumulated dust and fly out of the flutes that is all right. We know that card has to be mopped off occasionally and also know that lint has to be gotten out of those flutes in some way or other. Someone said he had used every conceivable kind of brush and could not get one that was satisfactory. So we have to use air in some form, whether compressed or whether we create a current of air by the use of a flap. I am in favor of both; I think both ways are useful.

Mr. Tatum: I think everybody is practically unanimous on the front; nobody has advocated flapping that. So let's have a vote on the back.

Chairman Hill: All in favor of not using a flap for cleaning the back of the card hold up your hands. (Eight.)

A Member: I think it is a matter of what kind of goods we make.

Chairman Vick: You can flap off the back and say you will not see that lint, but you can see it. In about twenty minutes you can see it on your coiler heads and other places. It may not break down the end, but it will make weak places. It will show up somewhere.

CLEANING DRAWING

Chairman Hill: Let's do on to the drawing. What is the best plan for cleaning the drawing?

Mr. Tatum: Let's have a vote on how many creel the drawing all at one time and do the cleaning then.

Chairman Hill: How many? (Eight.) Now all those opposed to running out your ends and doing your cleaning at one time hold up your hands. (Ten.)

Mr. Tatum: I think the best point that was made here this morning was that the biggest source of black streaks is in the drawing. One man suggested turning the rolls down and making bosses on them, and that to

me overshadows everything else in this meeting. I think that is a very valuable suggestion.

FLY FRAMES

Chairman Hill: We will go on to the fly frames. I think the most important thing we can settle there is to decide whether to take all our flyers off at one time and clean up while we doff or do otherwise. How would you like that put to vote?

Mr. Lanier: Mr. Holt this morning said they had kept time on that and it took just about three minutes longer to place that roving in the box rather than just chunk it over in there. I want to ask if that includes the cleaning as well as placing the roving in the box.

Mr. Holt: That three minutes is the difference between the time it takes to stop the frame, pack the roving in the box, clean the frame, and start again and the time it takes to stop the frame, just throw it over, clean the frame, and start again and the time it takes to stop the frame, just throw it over, clean the frame, and start up again.

Chairman Hill: I should like to have a vote on that one thing. How many think it is the best plan to place the roving in the box rather than just throw it in? In favor of doing so hold up your hands. (Practically a unanimous vote.)

OILING SPINDLES

Mr. Mullen: There is one other question I would like to get a vote on, that is the question of whether we should oil the spindle in the bolster frame. Let's get a show of hands on how many are oiling the spindle in the bolster and how many are not oiling.

Mr. Oldham: I have four frames that have run twelve years without being oiled, and the rest of the frames have run eight years without being oiled. We wipe off the top of the spindles with waste.

Chairman Hill: How many are there here who oil the bolsters? (Fifteen.) How many do not? (Eight.)

Mr. Tatum: Have any of you gone longer than two years without oiling bolsters?

A Member: I stopped oiling bolsters about four years ago.

Chairman Vick: I want to ask these fifteen men that do oil them if they do not have hot bobbins and stuck spindles.

Mr. McAlister: If I have had a hot spindle or a tight spindle in two years I don't know anything about it. I oil mine once a week.

Mr. Moore: If we have had any trouble with spindles on account of oiling at any time in several years I have not known it.

Mr. Ratcliffe: The only time we have had any trouble in fifteen years in oiling spindles was when we used the wrong kind of oil.

A Member: I would like to know what kind of oil is the right kind.

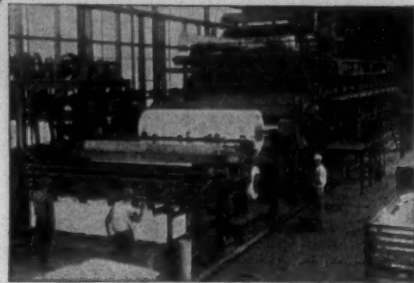
Chairman Hill: Now you have asked a mouthful. (Laughter.) I think a light spindle oil is what we should use.

Mr. Tatum: Everyone that has mentioned oil today has said we should use light oil. It used to be said that to keep oil out of our work we should use a heavy oil, that would not flow. But today two or three fellows have mentioned that when they got to using lighter oil they got out of trouble.

A Member: I want to ask a question. Why does anybody oil the bolster?

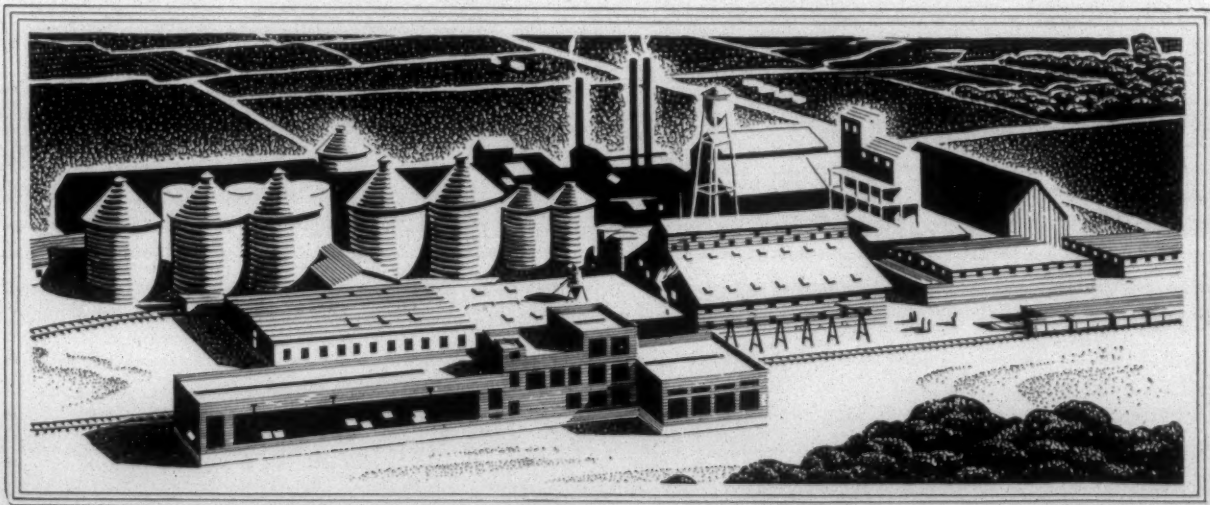
C. C. Cates, Overseer Spinning, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton: I don't know anything about bolsters, but if

(Continued on Page 22)

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At Memphis this new plant of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company (subsidiary of the Procter & Gamble Company) is becoming an important factor in rayon production. • This mill is probably the most modern cotton pulp mill which could be built and converts chemical cotton (cotton linter pulp) into sheet form for use in the viscose rayon industry. • Instead of the old open type paper dryer, the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company uses a Minton Vacuum Dryer which enables drying under a high vacuum at a very low temperature and produces a greatly superior product for use in rayon from the cotton linters. • This unusual plant is another illustration of the varied engineering problems of many industries, old and new, which are presented to this engineering and architectural organization.



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Another Successful Show

In spite of so much talk of depression, the ninth Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville this week was fully up to the high standard set by previous machinery shows. This year's show proved a success from every standpoint.

The machinery and equipment displayed included the most recent developments in the field and were studied with much interest by the large number of mill men who attended the Exposition. The value of the Show, both in giving machinery manufacturers an opportunity to display their latest products and in allowing the mill men to see for themselves just what progress is being made in new equipment and ideas, can hardly be overestimated.

Under present conditions, the importance of operating economy, which is so closely allied with the utilization of modern equipment, is becoming more apparent every day. The textile show, in presenting an object lesson in modern production methods, gives added emphasis to the necessity of meeting modern competition with modern methods.

Officials of the Southern Textile Exposition are again to be congratulated upon their ability to so efficiently handle the necessary details upon which the success of the show is built.

A Fine Meeting

The Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, meeting at Durham last week again proved that it is one of the liveliest groups in the organization.

The program at the meeting carries a suggestion that might well be followed by the chairmen of the other Sections of the Association.

Those in charge of this meeting decided that only one topic, that of cleaning machinery, would be discussed during the session. At the

morning session, cleaning methods in the card room were considered and during the afternoon, cleaning methods in the spinning room were discussed. No attempt to take in other questions was made and as a result the information gained on the particular subjects under consideration was unusually broad and useful.

Several brief talks by practical men added to the value of the general discussion.

Thorough consideration of one subject at a time rather than a more hurried discussion of a larger number of subjects, was in our opinion one of the chief reasons for the success of the Durham meeting. To this may be added that due preparation for the program added greatly to its value.

The Usual At Danville

The United Textile Workers, a branch of the American Federation of Labor is going the usual route at Danville.

They have beaten and injured citizens of Virginia because such citizens decided that they would enter their chosen places of employment and now they are dynamiting the home of others who disagree with them.

The strikers have a right to quit work and nobody can force them to enter the mills.

Others have a right to continue at work and nobody has a right to prevent their entering chosen place of employment.

Stage Set For Upward Swing

Roger Babson in his weekly report says that the stage is set for an upward swing in commodity prices and makes the following statement:

There are two types of movements in commodity prices. First, there is the so-called major trend; and second, the minor swing. Charting commodity prices from 1801 to date we obtain a striking picture of the major trend. For twenty years the trend seems to be upward, gradual at first and then rising almost vertically during the boom prices. A peak is reached, the bubble bursts and prices crash drastically. Following the shake down at first, the decline comes more gradual, extending over a period of about 30 years. The high points of these major trends were reached in 1814, 1865 and 1920, which corresponds roughly with the ending of the Napoleonic, Civil and World Wars. If any reliance is to be placed upon history we are still in a declining phase of the major price cycle, which started downward in 1920.

It will also be noted, however, that during these long term declines there are temporary upward movements of much shorter duration. These minor swings often assume considerable violence. Obviously, we are now close to the bottom of one of the minor swings, and the logical inference is that a recovery should follow. Later, the major downward trend, which is a gradual process and not accompanied by any catastrophic symptoms may be resumed. The things that hurt business are the sharp and drastic price declines such as we had

in 1920 and 1921, and such as we have had from the middle of 1929 to the present. As for the short term trend of prices, I am of the opinion that the bearish factors are now well discounted and that the stage for an upward movement is being set.

Butler Seeks 48 Hour Law

We notice the following newspaper dispatch:

Boston, Oct. 18—William M. Butler, Republican candidate for United States Senator, in a radio address today advocated a national 48-hour law and expressed faith in the restoration of business prosperity in textiles and the shoe industry in Massachusetts.

Mr. Butler, a cotton manufacturer, opposed the enactment of a 48-hour law for Massachusetts but now that they have such a law he favors it for other States.

Fortunately Congress can not enact such a law anymore than they could provide a Federal Child Labor Law.

Federal Farm Board To Hold Cotton

The following statement of Theodore Price is worthy of serious consideration:

The federal farm board has again announced that the cotton it now holds will not be sold until cost and carrying charges can be obtained for it. This means that it will be held for 17 or 18 cents a pound, and an ingenious economist is urging that it shall be kept permanently and financed by the issuance of a loan to be secured by the hypothecation of the cotton owned. It is alleged that such a loan could be financed at under 2 per cent, and that it could be extended indefinitely, or at least until its sale at a profit became practicable.

Seeking To Aid The Communists

In her column in the *Raleigh News & Observer*, Miss Nell Battle Lewis who sought to aid the Communists while they were in North Carolina by raising money for them is again seeking to aid them.

She calls attention to and praises a new book, "Strike," written by Mary Heaton Vorse.

Mary Heaton Vorse is the assumed name of the wife of a Communist and her book dealing with the strike at Gastonia give the Communist picture of that unfortunate affair.

Miss Lewis again seeks to aid the Communists by aiding in the sale of their book which gives an untrue picture of Southern mill conditions.

Buy During Slump

(Herbert N. Casson, editor Efficiency Magazine, London, England, in August 15th issue of Forbes)

The San Francisco earthquake, if I may use that forbidden word, cured hundreds of cripples. They jumped up and ran for their lives.

They weren't as badly crippled as they

thought they were. They didn't know that they could run until their houses began to shake.

Their weakness was more in their minds than in their legs.

So, here is the thought that I would like to send out to the business men of America:

"You are depressed. You think you are crippled. You are afraid of the future. You are full of fears.

"You have half the gold of the world and half of the machinery and most of the automobiles and all the skyscrapers.

"You have the greatest home market in the world and the largest corporations that the world has ever seen.

"You are ruled more by ideas and less by tradition than any other people in the world. You have usually done what you thought you could do.

"How can it be possible that a progressive nation of 120,000,000 people can be wrecked by the speculations of a little handful of fools in Wall street?

"The prices that were forced too high had to come down. Today all the prices are too low.

"There is now a golden opportunity for every man who has eyes to see it.

"Dollars are now being sold for thirty cents. Practically every security in the United States is now being sold at less than its value.

"The way to create a fortune is to buy from pessimists. Pay your money and take the risk.

"Frick started his career by buying coke ovens in the slump of 1873. Carnegie made \$300,000,000 by buying steel plants in slumps.

"Hundreds of fortunes have been made by buying from pessimists, Ye gods! What a chance there is at the moment!

"In five years from now, most American business men will belong to the 'I-wish-I-had Club.'

"Then, it will be too late to buy a dollar for thirty cents. The opportunities will be gone.

"When a horse balks, the balk is in his head, not in his legs. He moves on when he thinks he will.

"And when an American business man is depressed, the slump is in his head. There is nothing serious to prevent him from making money if he thinks he will.

"When Fear rules the will, nothing can be done, but when a man casts Fear out of his mind, the world becomes his oyster.

"To lose a bit of money is nothing, but to lose hope—to lose nerve and ambition—that is what make men cripples.

"This silly depression has gone on long enough. Get rid of it. It is inside of you.

"RISE AND WALK!"

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Recreational Areas
Institutional Developments
Country Estates
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

HOGANSVILLE, GA.—Contract for the erection of an addition to the Stark plant of the Calumet Mills is expected to be let within a few days. The addition will be 2 stories, 81x70 feet and part of it will be utilized as a slasher room.

BARNESVILLE, GA.—Closed for four months, the Aldora Cotton Mill has resumed operations, according to information received. Night work has been eliminated, but the plant will run to capacity on a day schedule, employing about 500 persons.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.—The Ninety-Six Cotton Mill is operating on full time, this schedule having been resumed this week. The mill has been on a half time curtailment since last spring, and the new order of full time work is being gladly welcomed by the employees.

ERWIN, N. C.—The Erwin Cotton Mills of Erwin, Nos. 2 and 5, which are under the management of E. H. Bost, has announced that the mill would run four days next week. The mill, for the past summer, has been running on a three-day schedule.

It has not been disclosed whether the four-day schedule will be permanent.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—H. T. Bryan, Jr., vice-president of the Bryan Hosiery Mill and the Champion Knitting Mills, states that both the Bryan Mill of this city and the Debonair Full-Fashioned Mills, which are located at Cleveland, Tenn., are operating at capacity on a day and night schedule and the entire production is sold up to January 1. The plants Mr. Bryan is interested in are receiving the natural fall increase in business.

PIKEVILLE, TENN.—Announcement has been made here that the Pikeville Hosiery Mill, owned by Chattanooga, Tenn., interests, has resumed full-time operating schedule. This announcement comes from G. G. Giles, who is in charge of operations. Twenty-five employees have already been put to work on the knitters and loopers. Several other machines will be put in operation as soon as competent help can be secured, it was learned. This plant operates eighty-five knitting machines for the manufacture of children's 300-needle hosiery. Mr. Giles also announced that the company has plans for the installation of finishing machinery, which is to be installed at an early date.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Proximity Manufacturing Company, owned by the Cone interests and employing 4,500 at Proximity, Revolution and White Oak, announced that beginning on Monday, the mills will operate four days each week instead of three. The mills have been on the three-day schedule for several months.

Improving business conditions are cited by Bernard Cone, president, as the basis for increasing the working schedule. Demand for Proximity products, denims and other goods, has taken a definite turn upward. Mr. Cone says it is part of a general trend in the textile industry and he expects demand to continue a gradual improvement.

He hopes that conditions by January 1 will justify a resumption of five-day production in the plants. They have not worked on full time for two years.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The Elizabeth City Hosiery Mills in the face of business depression and strikes have kept the local mills running steadily, night and day, for the past eleven months, states C. O. Robinson, president of the mills. The economic significance of the continuous operations of the local mills may be appreciated when one compares the pay rolls of the hosiery mills with the annual cotton crop of Pasquotank County. The total value for the present year will not exceed \$60,000. The annual total of the mill company's pay roll is around \$200,000.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Inauguration of full-time day and night shifts to meet increased production needs has been made by the High Point plants of the Stehli Silk Mills. More than 500 workers will be given full employment by the arrangement.

The Stehli mills have been operating on a curtailed schedule for several months. Present orders will enable the mill to operate on its present maximum schedule until after the first of the year.

MACON, GA.—Stockholders of the Bibb Manufacturing Company at the annual meeting Friday were told that the company had suffered material curtailment in volume of business and in earnings as a result of the world-wide depression in the textile industry and in general business.

The business situation was discussed in general by the officers of the company, in presenting their reports to the directors.

Notwithstanding this situation, the directors authorized payment of the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on stock of \$25,000,000.

In addition to this, the directors authorized payment of the usual service bonus to all employees of the company. This is based on the earnings of each employee for the year and ranges from 2 to 12 per cent, depending on the service record of each person who has been with the company ten years or more.

The amount of the bonuses was not revealed, but is said to be a large sum.

The stockholders at their meeting elected the following directors: Judge Samuel B. Adams, W. D. Anderson, W. D. Anderson, Jr., W. C. Bradley, R. Curtis Jordan, Mills B. Lane, W. E. Muir, B. P. O'Neal, James H. Porter, E. W. Setson, R. J. Taylor and D. A. Turner.

After the stockholders adjourned the directors elected the following officers: W. D. Anderson, president and chairman of the board; James H. Porter, executive vice-president; W. O. Anderson, Jr., vice-president; A. A. Drake, Jr., secretary and treasurer; Charles C. Hertwig, assistant secretary and treasurer.

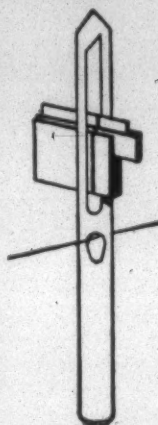
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. Lets Contract

Greenville, S. C.—Contract for construction of a drying kiln and storage building for the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, has been awarded to Potter & Shackelford, of this city, it was announced.

The proposed building will be 135 by 22 feet and will be one and two stories in height. It will be of brick, steel and concrete construction. The Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company serves a large number of mills over the Southeast.

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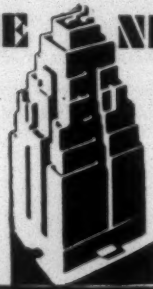
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Cleaning Machinery Topic of Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 16)

you are going to use anything as light as spindle oil I don't see any use in oiling it at all, because it will not stay there.

Mr. Goodman: I want to ask what good it does to oil a bolster. No bolster was ever made and no spindle was ever made to go in that bolster that fits tight. I venture to say you don't get back to running again before all of that oil has run down into the reservoir, where it will catch dirt. It runs out of the spindle and out of the bolster tube and all; it does not do any good at all. I think that oiling spindles does not do any good but think that it does harm in several ways. In the first place, there is the expense of the oil that is used and the time it takes to apply it. Then it runs up the horsepower. There is no man in this room but will agree with me that on special makes of machinery you can oil your spindle and the first time the carriage goes down to the bottom it stops.

Chairman Vick: I know a man in this room who has made an experiment with two speeders running night and day two years without oil and has not had a hot bearing. He has had other speeders running with oil and has had many of them.

Chairman Hill: I think we might make some experiments on this and report at the next meeting.

SPINNING DISCUSSION

We will now turn the meeting over to J. W. Cates for the spinning discussion.

J. W. Cates, Edenton, Chairman Spinning: You know it has been said that if you could get good roving any fool can spin it, but I don't think that is so; I think there is something to the spinning end, too.

We have not much time left for the discussion of spinning, but we want to talk for a while on how to make good yarn after we get the good roving that the carders have spoken about. I am going to start off by reading a paper that was handed me by a man whom I consider to be a first-class spinner, W. A. Stephens, who has been with the Durham Company for many years.

CLEANING SYSTEM FOR SPINNING

By W. A. Stephens, Spinner, Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, Durham

The problem of properly cleaning in a spinning room to produce a clean yarn free from slubs, knots and lots of kicks is to my mind one of the unsolved problems of present-day spinning; especially so in an old style mill which does not have the latest improvements and the air and vacuum systems.

My idea and system of cleaning from ceiling to floor, as I have tried to carry out for several years, is to have all overhead brushing of pulleys, ceiling, etc., done at the noon hour or when the machinery is stopped and to have all lint waste carefully removed before starting again. Tops of machines should be wiped off with something that will take up dust and lint, not fanned off. Do all cleaning as often as necessary to keep machines clear of lint. Spinners should be taught to be careful in cleaning creel boards so as not to leave waste and lint on roving, and to see that all trash, loose waste and lint is removed from roving when creeling in full bobbins.

The top clearers should be picked often enough to keep them from loading up and letting clearer waste be taken through and spun into yarn. Also, remove top clearers from frames at intervals, go over them with a stiff brush and clip all ravelling that might catch up little balls of

waste that can very easily be taken through into the yarn.

The top rolls should be picked as often as necessary according to numbers and condition of stock, carefully removing all accumulations of lint on leather or cork. This can be done better while machinery is in motion.

The steel rolls should be cleaned at doff times while machinery is stopped so that lint and waste that could be taken through from this cleaning and spun into the yarn will either be on the outside of the full bobbin or on the empty bobbin and will be caught at the spoolers or winders, as the case may be. For filling going direct to looms clean steel rolls before pulling down rack for doffing. I have found that to wipe steel rolls often enough will keep them clean and prevent the accumulation of laps that would have to be picked from them. This one thing looked after closely and done at doffing times will keep lots of slugs out of yarn.

A spinner should never let the yarn drag over the clearer rolls when removing them for cleaning off laps as it is very little trouble to hold end clear while moving or replacing them. Always have guide boards clean at doff time so that lint will not be drawn out while removing clearer rolls after doff time.

Roller beams or back guides should be cleaned by pushing waste under levers and around stands. Never draw waste out between yarn. Ring rails should be wiped as well as brushed off to remove any lubricating oil that is dropped on them while oiling rolls. Under guide boards, separators, shifting rods and roller weights should be cleaned at doff time for same reason as steel rolls. Spindle rails, bolster casing and all parts of frame, including head from ring rail down, should be gone over and carefully cleaned with gasoline as often as necessary to remove lubricating oil from the surface. I have found that this makes the regular brushing and cleaning much easier and keeps down the growth of cat tails and whiskers that I have been accused by visitors of having on my spindle rails.

Sweepings should never be swept under frame and then pulled out from opposite side but should be drawn out from both sides of frame, then pushed out at end of alley. In this way of sweeping there is less danger of waste being thrown up into bands and agitation of dust from the floor.

All cleaning done by spinners should be so arranged that there is an equal amount done each day. I find this a very good system for several reasons, which any experienced spinner well knows.

All cleaning should be done as many times per day or week as necessary, according to the numbers and stock going through machines.

I consider that a set of rules posted in the spinning room to outline the above system of cleaning is of little value. It is necessary to actually show the spinners, sweepers and other employees how to clean and train them to know the proper time to perform each step.

A Member: I notice the gentleman's paper said he only ran his front guides out at doffing time. What do you do when you run a machine five hours without doffing?

Mr. Stephens: The idea is to have all guides removed at doff time; all clearer boards are supposed to be removed at that time.

Mr. Lanier: About how often do you have to wash down with gas to keep that lubricating oil off?

Mr. Stephens: I have not run enough in the last three years to require that; however, we have done that in the past. You will note that I did not say I did those things but that that is my idea.

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Mr. Burns: I believe our system is about the same as Mr. Stephens'. I do not know that I could add anything except that we require our spinners to break out all greasy streaks and doubles and singlings and pay them half a cent for each. They are saved and counted by the timekeeper each day. In two spinning rooms we stop our frames when we clean the bolsters and in another room clean them while they are running. I really do not know which is best, as we get about the same quality of work from each room.

Chairman Cates: Will you give us your experience, Mr. Gilliam? You have been manufacturing for a long time.

George Gilliam, Superintendent, Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton: There is nothing I can add, except that in my experience we do not use any flaps around spinning, or any compressed air. We use mops made of ply yarn. We do use a comber brush for cleaning out spinning rails. We have a system of picking the rolls, cleaning the clearer boards, etc., that in our estimation fits our work.

Mr. Cates: We use compressed air down at our mill, but I think it is a curse at any mill. But it has not been so long since the war, when we rushed around, when prosperity was running over us, and when we thought mostly of poundage and added a lot of fast ways to keep our machinery going and increase our production. We have not gotten away from that, but I think it is essential to do so. I don't think that compressed air is the thing to use in a spinning room; I don't think a whisk broom is a good thing to use. But I don't think I could give a concrete formula for cleaning spinning rails or bolster rails without using some method of that type of cleaning. We use both the whisks and the compressed air, but we are gradually eliminating compressed air from our mill. I wish we could settle on the best plan to clean a spinning frame to prevent slugs getting on the yarn after it has passed the front roller. If we can decide on only that one thing I think it will be good. What causes slugs to get on the yarn after it has passed the steel roller?

Mr. Holt: I have prepared a paper on the system of cleaning that we use and that we have found rather good. As I see it, there is no secret about cleaning; it is rather a matter of organization of routine methods so as to get the best results. What might be best for us might not be best for you, so I am giving you our system of cleaning because we have found it best for us.

**SYSTEM OF CLEANING SPINNING, SPOOLING
AND WARPING**

By E. M. Holt, Superintendent, Erwin Cotton Mills
Company, Plant No. 4, Durham

When we consider cleaning of these processes there are two things to be considered, the best rules to adopt for cleaning and method of enforcing them. Cleaning should be reduced as near as possible to a routine. Time, as near as practicable, should be specified and understood by section men and operatives. The section men should be held responsible for cleaning in their sections.

The following system has been worked out and seems to be fairly satisfactory from standpoint of keeping loose fly, oil and slugs out of work.

DAILY CLEANINGS—SPINNING

1. Front guides are run out each hour and a cleaning board should be used on which the clearer cloth does not come out to outer edge but cut back under board from about $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, so that, when pushing board through fly will not collect along front edge and be spun into end but will roll out at back and be picked out by spinner.
2. Spindle rails fronts are wiped over with brush similar to floor brush four times daily.
3. Top-clearers are picked twice daily.
4. Guide wires are brushed off just before frames are doffed and while frames are standing.
5. Scavenger rolls are cleaned just after each doff.
6. Back guides are cleaned once each day. For this a long piece of cloth or felt strips are used. In either case spinner is not allowed to pull cloth or waste out between ends but string it behind stands to the end.
7. All leather rolls are picked once each day.
8. Front stands are cleaned once each day with small

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wad of waste but spinners are cautioned against letting ends lick up waste when it is taken between ends.

9. Doffers are required to wipe off heads twice each day and under rockers twice each week.

In addition to the daily cleaning the weekly cleanings are arranged on a daily schedule so that a more systematic routine may be followed.

Monday—Back stands and steel rollers are cleaned.

Tuesday—Front stands are picked.

Wednesday—Thread boards are cleaned underneath and roving rods are wiped.

Thursday—Skewers, creels and spindles are cleaned.

Friday—Rings and roller bars are cleaned.

Saturday—Creel tops are cleaned.

In cleaning down overhead, certain sections are cleaned each noon. The section man is required to be present and to see that all fly and other waste is picked out of work before the frames are started. No one is allowed to use fan in room. In sweeping across frames sweeper pushes sweeping under edge of frame from one side and pulls it out from other.

No cleaning is done around spoolers when yarn is being run. After doff is run up spooler is allowed to fan off side with a downward motion. She then cleans guides, and wipes out inside and top of spooler boxes.

Warper creels are blown off with air after beam has been finished and before creeling again. With down stroke fans on warpers this is about all cleaning that is necessary.

To take care of roving on tops 10 frames are allowed to run out each day.

ANOTHER CLEANING SYSTEM

Mr. Byers: Mr. Holt and I are in the same company; he is at Durham, and I am at Erwin. We do not always agree, even in the same company. We use a lot of compressed air. We are a weaving mill, and our final analysis is our warp. We dye our warp, and of course the white work and ours does not exactly fit—the same methods do not apply. We have tried this in different ways. We have tried different ways of using compressed air. We run a great deal of cotton; we run a hundred bales of cotton a day and have a lot of lint. The problem is how to get rid of it and get rid of it in a hurry the best way we possibly can. I conceived the idea of using a blower and got the company to buy us some cyclone blowers. Of course, that is compressed air. We also had a suction attachment, an electrical machine which the boy straps to his shoulder and carries around. We tried that for quite a while, and the greatest objection was that the machine would wear out, being in constant use. Recently we have put in compressed air—not in carding but in our spinning, to blow on our spindle rails and rockers and weights and heads. We blow out the separators. We find we can keep them cleaner with compressed air than with hand cleaning. So at this time we are using compressed air to clean the lower parts of our frame. As I said, the final analysis is our cloth, and we give it very minute examination. We think at the present time we are having less trouble and fewer slugs in the yarn than when we picked it out. As I see it now, we are inclined to compressed air for that part of our cleaning. If you get the hole through which you blow the air very small, so you will not blow such a cloud of lint, you will get better results. As I say, we are running a lot of cotton, and wet get a lot of lint. I just want to say that at the No. 2 mill at Erwin we are using that and think we are getting some benefit from it. You can determine where you get your stops; you can experiment and see. I think you ought to try out these things under your own local conditions.

Question: What are you on?

Mr. Byers: Principally 8s.

Question: Do you blow while you are running or stopping?

Mr. Byers: Blow while we are running. We have to run.

Mr. Holt: Rather than to leave these two conflicting ideas in your minds, I should like to say I have been in those mills, and I don't think our system of cleaning would do there at all, and I don't think theirs would do for us.

A Member: I think, right in that connection, there are some places in every mill where you would have to use some air to clean. For instance, on warpers I don't see how you could devise any sort of brush to clean out a warper without the use of air. I think we have to come to a happy medium and apply the proper cleaning method to the proper place.

Mr. Cates: The thing I referred to as being a curse to the mill is using a pipe, using that in the spinning while the mill is in operation. Of course, I recognize that we have to use air in some way in some places.

Mr. Byers: Another thing about using air; you will find the lint does not accumulate there in such great quantities; you can keep them cleaner. Wet get around twice a day, and the spinners wipe off between times.

A Member: Let me put in a word in his behalf. If you clean up to keep it from getting dirty, you are a lot better off than if you allow it to get dirty and then clean up.

Mr. Lanier: How many compressed air blowers has Mr. Byers?

Mr. Byers: We use three. There is also a saving in work, which is very important nowadays. I think the improper use of work in the cotton mill is a very great problem. Cotton mills use too much work, and I believe in the elimination of work to as great an extent as possible.

Chairman Vick: What size orifice do you use in blowing off? It is very small, I understand.

Mr. Byers: Between 1-16 and $\frac{1}{8}$, I think.

Mr. Goodman: It is a matter of fact that you get those slugs in your yarn, and unless you get them off you will have more or less stoppage on the loom. The question is whether you would lose more by not blowing off than you do by blowing those into the work. You are working on heavy numbers, very ordinary cotton, and in your work slugs would not show up as much as in the finer numbers. In thread yarn mills or knitting yarn mills we can not use a blow pipe, I think, because we have to keep those things out of the yarn. This gentleman who is making 8s can get by with a lot of things that most of us could not get by with.

SLUGS IN YARN

Chairman Cates: I have been in a yarn mill for several years, and the worst kick I get is on slugs. Sometimes I get a little paper bag full of slugs, and they tell me my yarn is no good. But that yarn was made sixty or ninety days ago, or maybe a year ago, and there is no way to find the cause of those slugs. If you use the yarn in your own mill, then the weaver can send it back to you if he finds slugs, and the carder and the spinner can get together and find the cause.

Is there anything else?

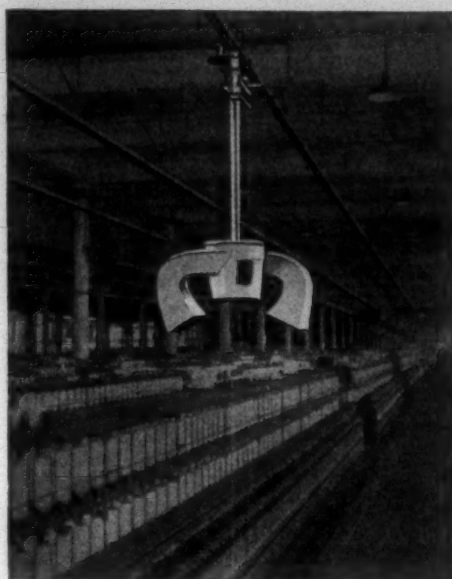
Mr. Lanier: I want to commend Mr. Stephens on his paper; it is very practical. I remember when we boys used to have to get down with a mop in one hand and a flag in the other and clean the machines. We are just obliged to have some air in cleaning, otherwise some of

(Continued on Page 29)

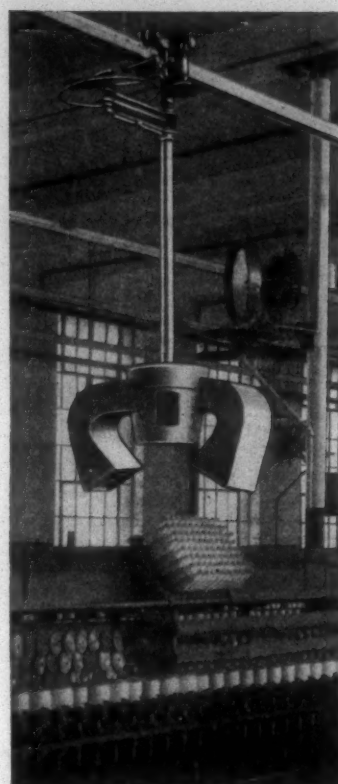
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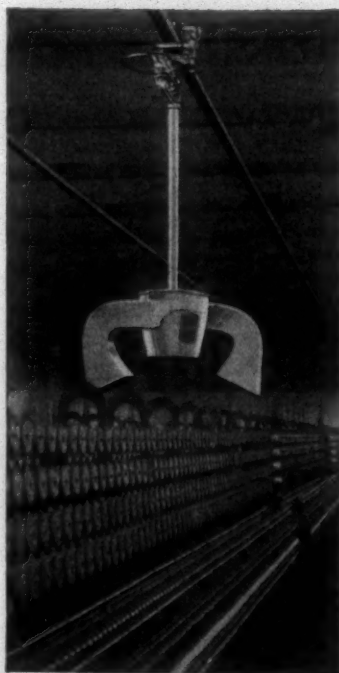
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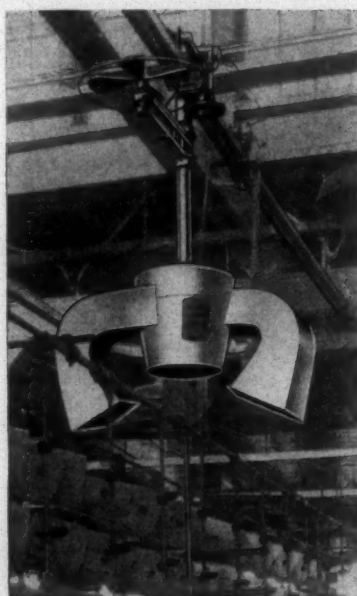
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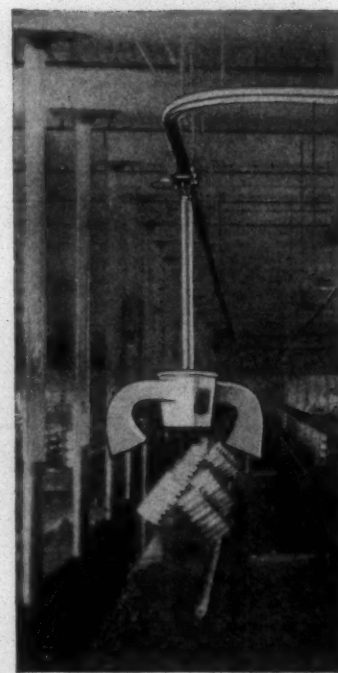
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Twisting



Warper Creel



Winding

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Registered Patent Attorney

Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
314 McLachlen Building
Washington, D. C.

Institute Favors Elimination of Night Work For Women and Minors

(Continued from Page 6)

with high government officials in Washington, and was sponsored by the Institute because of the obvious advantage of having a uniform maximum running time throughout the industry and also in the hope that it would, in effecting a reduction in excessive running time in some textile centers, serve to promote more regularity of employment and greater contentment on the part of our mill employees.

The recommendation of the Institute's board of directors that the night employment of women and minors be discontinued has already had the consideration of this annual meeting and requires no further comment at this time.

The work of our Cost Section has been rapidly increasing in scope, intensity and utility throughout the past year. Surveys which have been conducted have indicated that there is ample need and opportunity for the extension of the use of correct cost procedure in all branches of this business. These surveys indicate that the use of sound costs ranges from not over 60 per cent in some groups to less than 15 per cent in others. That mills individually and the industry in general would benefit greatly from a more universal use of cost data, adequately established, is a truth so self-evident as to brook no denial.

Through the medium of circular letters, the spoken word, press releases, blackboard discussions, encouragement of complete cost consultants, and even direct installation of cost systems by its field agents, the Cost Section has been furthering the adoption of sound cost methods and carrying this message to all the industry.

Evidencing the effectiveness of these efforts we are gratified to announce that to our knowledge they have directly or indirectly influenced mills representing more than one and three-quarter million spindles to install adequate cost methods during the past year. There are doubtless many other mills which have done so without the fact having come to our knowledge. Moreover we have substantial evidence that additional mills representing over two and one-half million spindles are at this time contemplating such a move. That there is a rapidly growing appreciation of the vital importance of the use of sound cost data in determining selling policies is beyond question. The figures mentioned are distinctly complimentary to the attitude of the industry.

The field agents of the Cost Section are constantly and energetically visiting mills throughout the country, examining the cost methods in use, assisting the mills to rectify systems fundamentally valuable but open to improvement, and encouraging the installation of modern cost methods where none is in use. Constructive suggestions and criticisms are afforded when permitted, and such information as is available to use is provided.

In many cases the suggestions of these field representatives have resulted in very definite and tangible economies for the mills. Primarily as a means of demonstrating the utility of cost records, apart from the value of costs as a guide to sales policies, the Cost Section has assisted a large number of mills to adopt a budgeting procedure. In this activity the field agent performing this work has collaborated with the mill in establishing the budget figures to be used.

We have been definitely informed by a number of these mills as to the amounts of savings which have resulted from these suggestions of our field agents. The sum total of these savings reported to us by the managements themselves of the comparatively few mills which

so far have taken advantage of this opportunity amounts to approximately \$350,000 per year. Furthermore, we are positive from our own observations that there have been additional savings of this nature which have not been reported. It is worthy of emphasis that this large economy is not momentary but is an economy which will be permanent and continue so long as these mills hold to the schedules which they have already attained.

The Cost Section is energetically developing measures looking to service of more direct benefit to specific groups of mills and developing programs which should rapidly result in more general recognition and use of sound cost principles, as evidenced by the direct installation of cost methods by one field agent during the past year for one entire group of mills. These specific activities will be described in more detail in the annual report.

Mr. Hines and I have come to look upon the basic problem of this industry as one of under-consumption as well as overproduction. By this I mean that we attach as much importance to the need of building up the markets for our products as we do to the necessity of not producing more than the market can consume. Only by fixing in the public mind a full appreciation of the qualities of cotton and the constant improvements that are being effected in manufacture, in finishing, in dyeing and in other processes, can we ever hope to meet the growing competition in American industry for the consumer's dollar.

Recently a letter came over my desk from another national agency embodying a thought which I regarded as most timely and appropriate for this industry. The statement as I recall read, "Group advertising must sell the need and the use for the products of a given industry and thus create a nation-wide desire as strong as the desire for the products of other industries seeking public support."



Saved money by reducing redyes

INCOMPLETE removal of knitting oils in rayon hose resulted in streaky, uneven dyeing in one Southern mill. The number of redyes was excessive. An Oakite Service Man, called in to help solve the problem, suggested the addition of a small amount of Oakite to the boiling-off formula. Now, every trace of knitting oil is thoroughly removed. The hose dyes evenly throughout. Redyes have been reduced to a minimum.

Our nearby Service Man stands always ready to render such help. No matter what your processing difficulties, he may be of valuable assistance. Drop us a line and ask to have him call. No obligation.

Oakite Service Men, cleaning specialists, are located in the leading industrial centers of the United States and Canada

Manufactured only by

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 38 Thames St., NEW YORK

OAKITE

Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

Much has been accomplished by some of our leading interests in this industry in promoting their trade-mark products. But a careful study into many of our markets would reveal untold additional possibilities through individual national advertising. Much has been accomplished in this industry in group advertising and other style promotional efforts through the Cotton-Textile Institute and I am heartily in sympathy with the recent action of our executive committee in recommending the enlargement of this promotional campaign and the extension of our advertising into other branches of the industry.

ADVERTISING

Within a comparatively short space of time, barely eighteen months, the Cotton-Textile Institute has succeeded, through advertising and publicity, in attracting the public's attention to cotton in general and to an important branch of our industry in particular. While the funds available and the list of contributors are relatively small as compared with other national advertising campaigns, the results, in the opinion of many leaders in this industry, are nothing short of phenomenal. They serve to indicate how much more could be accomplished if all of those engaged in the production and distribution of cotton products would lend a helping hand.

I don't believe that this industry has even begun to appreciate the great human interest in its products. In any event, we have barely scratched the surface in satisfying this interest. How many of you have stopped to realize that cotton has roused more continuing editorial comment in the nation's press during 1930 than the magnificent polar exploits of Commander Byrd? Who would have guessed that the story of cotton could be made of such lively interest as to rank with Mahatma Gandhi of India in the weekly news reels of our motion pictures. Just how did the creator of the old Mother Hubbard feel when greeted this summer with full roto-gravure pages in leading metropolitan papers of Paris fashions in cotton? And finally, if any doubt remains in your mind as to the tremendous public interest in cotton and cotton products, how does it happen that more than 100 radio stations in 37 States from the Atlantic to the Pacific are constantly turning to the Institute for the story of Old King Cotton dressed up in his new regalia? Gentlemen, I say to you with positive conviction that the interest of the American public in everything that concerns the growing and manufacturing of cotton represents a veritable gold mine, the exploration of which can readily be accomplished through the pooling of your resources in national advertising and other group promotional activities at an insignificant or relatively small cost to each participating firm or corporation.

Of course, you will realize that the national advertising efforts of the Institute represent only a small part of the many activities of our New Uses Section. While the industry has not so far made available sufficient funds for a national advertising campaign in behalf of industrial and household uses, these matters have nevertheless had the constant attention of our New Uses Section. They will be covered in detail in the annual report, but in passing let me refer to the development during the past year of cotton bags for potatoes and their volume sale for this new purpose, the development of American made cotton fabrics for the Navy's new Zeppelins, the service tests of cotton towels for school and institutional purposes and the development of the use of cotton membrane cloth for road construction. Just last week and again this morning we learned that even in England cotton fabrics are now being used for road construction following the Institute's promotion of this new idea.

An important result of the Institute's long continued attention to the cotton goods export situation in co-operation with leading selling agents, converters and direct exporters, was the recent organization of the Textile Export Association of the United States with quarters and secretarial staff furnished by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants.

At the instance of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers through its former president, Lincoln Baylies, the Institute recently undertook the formation of a joint arbitration tribunal and representatives have already been appointed by the seven principal associations of mills, selling agents, converters, finishers and brokers, and the organization has been effected under the name of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry. This Council is now framing its rules and should begin to function actively so that disputes between various members of the cotton goods industry may, if desired, be brought to the attention of this body for mediation or arbitration. The Institute for the time being will furnish quarters and secretarial staff. The council has made Mr. Hines its chairman and Mr. Colt of the Institute's staff its secretary.

On behalf of Mr. Hines and the members of our staff, I wish to acknowledge with sincere appreciation the co-operation which we continue to receive from the various associations in the cotton textile industry, including the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, the Textile Converters Association, the Fine Cotton Goods Exchange, the Cotton Yarn Merchants Association, the Southern Textile Association and the various State organizations. Indeed, the very gratifying response to the 55-50 recommendation was to an important extent made possible by the very active co-operation of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, the Gaston County Textile Manufacturers Association, the Textile Converters Association and the Mercerizers Association of America. Strong resolutions of endorsement for the 55-50 plan were adopted by many of these organizations and in some cases the secretary of the organizations assisted the Institute's field representatives in making a mill to mill canvass of the industry. The efforts of the Institute in encouraging a better balance of production with demand received the unreserved support of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, the Textile Converters Association, the Fine Cotton Goods Exchange and all the State associations, particularly the South Carolina Association. Besides, President Baylies of the National Association persistently called attention to this all-important matter in the several addresses delivered by him during his term of office.

I would not feel justified in concluding this brief resume of the past year's work without reference to the fine support from the trade press and magazines and of very friendly and understanding attitude of the newspapers generally throughout the nation.



DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.



Ask for Prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr.
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES Sou. Agents
P. O. Box 843
Greenville, S. C.

Taunton, Mass.
CHAS. L. ASHLEY
P. O. Box 720
Atlanta, Ga.

Cleaning Machinery Topic of Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 24)

those little spinners would get all covered up and we could not even find them. We have to do some wiping, and we have to do some blowing; we have to use some of both. Each of us has his own system, and it is good for his mill. It is our local conditions that we have to handle, and I believe all of us are doing the best we can. The ideas exchanged at these meetings will help us; I am sure we shall all get some benefit from them. We get the other fellow's ideas and add some of his methods and work to improve our yarn. All the methods are good; we just need to adapt them to our needs.

Chairman Cates: We have another paper, I believe.

CLEANING IN SPINNING ROOM

By J. O. Creech, Overseer Spinning, Selma Cotton Mills, Selma

Any section man or overseer should see to it that the frames are kept clean and oiled at the proper time, as this goes a long way with preserving the life of machinery. I think an overseer should train his help so they can readily see that the cleaner they keep their steel rolls and leather rolls the less ends they have to piece up. We have in our mill 15,276 spindles, running 28s warp and 31s filling and using around $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton, low mid-dling.

Our cleaning schedule is as follows:

Monday—Clean steel rollers and leather rolls; wipe back guides four times; pick top clearers three times; brush off sides four times; clean roller bars two times.

Tuesday—Clean leather rolls; wipe creels; wipe back guides four times; brush off sides four times; pick top clearers three times; clean roving traverse rods; brush ring rails; clean roller bars two times.

Wednesday—Clean leather rolls; brush off sides four times; wipe back guides four times; pick top clearers three times; clean roller bars two times.

Thursday—Clean leather rolls and stands; brush off sides four times; pick top clearers three times; wipe back guides four times; clean roller bars two times.

Friday—Clean leather rolls; wipe back guides four times; brush off sides four times; brush ring rails; pick top clearers three times; wipe out creels; clean heads and ends, gear covers, etc.; brush spindles and clean behind spindle rails; clean spindle cases, bottom; clean roller bars two times.

This is our schedule on five days, as we do not run Saturdays.

This is what our spinners clean up and we would like to know if any one has a better method for his spinners. We would like to hear from them.

We have tried the so-called "clean-up hand system" but did not adopt it because the clean-up hand could not clean enough sides to save anything. I find our spinners all want to clean their own sides and really I think it best, for by so doing they see all the worn rolls and take notice of any little defect that would cause ends to come down.

There is one man here, a spinner I used to doff for when I was a boy, and I wonder if we would not like to have just a word from Bob Jones. (Applause.)

J. R. Jones, Spinner, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 1, Durham: Well, I made a very good doffer out of him. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, everybody knows I don't do much talking in a crowd. The spinning business, I think, is getting better all the time. It has changed a good deal.

(Continued on Page 33)

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.
Frederick Jackson
I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.
Jesse W. Stribling

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

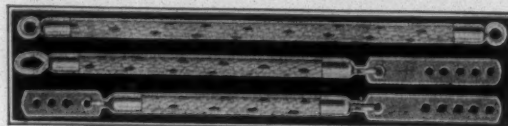
CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury

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Mass.

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

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New York

99 Chauncy St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents For

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore Philadelphia Boston St. Joseph
St. Louis San Francisco Chicago Shanghai (China)
St. Paul Cincinnati Minneapolis

Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets were fairly active last week. The best business continued to be in print cloths and printed goods. Movement of heavy goods showed some increase and carded broadcloths continued to reflect the well sold condition that has followed recent heavy business, sales being well above production for the week.

A price advance of a quarter to a half cent a yard was put into effect on printed percales. Additional business was put through on flannels, gingham, bedspreads and draperies.

While reports indicate that production by some mills has shown an increase due to larger orders within the past few weeks, mills on print cloths and sheetings and fine goods, which have been leaders in the curtailment movement, are expected to keep their present schedules in effect for an indefinite period. Mills on fine combed cottons are expected to keep production on a two-thirds basis until prices are better.

Some 3,000,000 yards—possibly more—of 38½-inch 64x60 5.35-yard print cloths were sold Friday at 5½c. November and November-December goods, as well as goods for January and February, were sold. Sales of fair yardages of 38½-inch 60x48s were sold for November and December and also into February. Sales of 38½ inch 64x56s were made at 5 5-16c in fair amount. There was a moderate business in 39-inch 68x72s, which were to be had for any delivery at 6¼c.

In carded broadcloths mills were firmer in price, particularly where small lots were concerned. While 8c has been taken for 5,000 and 10,000-piece lots of 100x60s, for 1,000-piece lots 8½c and 8¼c is currently asked.

Again, combed lawns were of considerable interest. It was stated that some important buyers of the 40-inch goods were making further purchases, and that the trade in lawns during the past few days has been better than in a long time past. Quotations were firmer.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½ in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	12½
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	12½-15

Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Developments in the yarn market were more encouraging last week and some very good sales were reported. Sales included a number of orders ranging from 25,000 to 100,000 pounds with deliveries running through the end of the year. The price situation remained virtually unchanged, although mills showed a general tendency to be somewhat firmer. Inquiry for carded knitting and weaving yarns was better than it has been for some time, with indications that more large orders should be put through this week.

Within the last ten days there were inquiries for some substantial quantities of carded numbers, the amounts running to above 100,000 pounds. It proved hard to interest various spinners to accept the business except at price levels to represent an avoidance of risk in a steadier market. It was questioned whether it would not happen that short sellers might again display interest in business of the kind.

A fair number of larger orders by the weaving group have been completed within the last two days, dealers report. Practically all of the contracts are for delivery between now and the end of the year and on several inquiries for good-sized orders running from January to June. It was said that the sales are blocked by the mills' refusal to be committed to present quotations.

While the majority of dealers declare that buyers are operating ahead only when they have business on their books to warrant it, yet others are of the opinion that certain of the large operators are approaching the point where they will consider future business. It is difficult to persuade the majority to consider commitments into next year for they feel there is no necessity for operating in anticipation of higher prices.

It was apparent last week that a much larger volume of business could have been handled if spinners had been more inclined to sell further ahead.

4s to 8s	20 1/2 a	Southern Two-Ply Warps.	
Southern Single Skeins.		8s to 10s	
10s	21 a	22 a 22 1/2	
12s	21 1/2 a	12s	22 1/2 a 23
14s	22 a	14s	23 a 23 1/2
16s	22 1/2 a	16s	23 1/2 a 24
20s	23 a	20s	24 a
24s	26 a	24s	26 1/2 a 27
26s	27 a	26s	27 1/2 a 28
30s	28 a	30s	28 1/2 a 29
		40s	37 a
Southern Single Warps.		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones.	
8s to 10s	21 a 21 1/2	8s	21 a
12s	21 1/2 a 22	10s	21 1/2 a 22
14s	22 a 22 1/2	12s	22 a 22 1/2
16s	22 1/2 a 23	14s	22 1/2 a 23
20s	23 a 23 1/2	16s	23 a
26s	27 1/2 a	18s	23 a 23 1/2
30s	28 1/2 a	20s	23 1/2 a 24
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		22s	24 a 24 1/2
8s	21 a	24s	25 a 25 1/2
10s	21 1/2 a 22	26s	26 a 26 1/2
12s	22 a 22 1/2	30s	28 1/2 a 29
14s	22 1/2 a 23	40s	36 a
16s	23 a	30s dbl. carded	33 a 33 1/2
20s	23 1/2 a	30s tying in	27 1/2 a 28
24s	26 a	Carpet Yarns.	
26s	27 1/2 a	8s and 9s white warp	
30s	28 1/2 a	twist	20 a 21
40s	36 a	8s tinged tubes	18 a
		8s part waste	17 a 18

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

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In all numbers. Supplied in cones, tubes, springs, skeins and warps; in natural, gassed, bleached and dyed.

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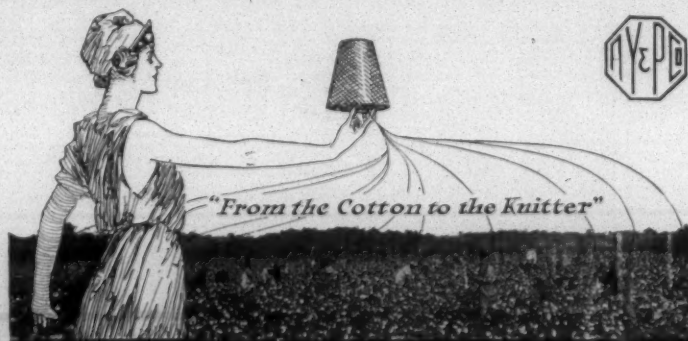
General Office

Mount Holly, North Carolina

SPINNERS and MERCERIZERS

Single and Ply Yarns

Unexcelled quality and service. No orders too small or too large for prompt execution.



"From the Cotton to the Knitter"

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale

3—Saco-Lowell Twisters, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " ring, 6" gauge, 120 spindles, motor drive.
 15—No. 8 Universal Tube Winders.
 20—No. 50 Universal Tube Winders.
 6—No. 90 Universal Quillers.
 8—No. 40 Foster Winders.
 1—No. 55 Foster Doublers.
 62—Bahnsen Humidifiers.
 48—Type HDD Parks-Cramer Humidifiers.
 65—Type A, B, or C Boyce Knotters, new.
 1—Double Head Terrell Quill Cleaner.
 1—Single Head Terrell Quill Cleaner.
 Charlotte Textile Machinery Company
 Box 483 Charlotte, N. C.

"READ THIS"

If you want a first class Overseer Weaving or Superintendent who knows how to build up an organization, keep plenty of contented help, increase production, lower cost and cut down your seconds give me an interview. Age 38, married. A-1 references. Now employed. Address Box 482, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Experienced Loom Fixer Available

A hustler thoroughly familiar with C. & K. and dobby looms. Five years on everything from heavy modern looms to lightest weaving silk mixed and part rayon textiles. With Judson Mills from 1929 to date. Will go anywhere. A. F. Francis, Judson Hotel, Greenville, S. C.

Cotton Mill Manager Available

Thoroughly practical. Textile College education. Some business experience. Reference present employers. Open for position as manager or superintendent November 15th. Address S. T. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

Gaston County dyeing machine. Suitable for beams or packages. Used only 8 months. Latest model—perfect condition. Two kier machines. Address "Bargain," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

One slightly used No. 6 Fan and Condenser. Give very best price crated for shipment. Also want quotations on 1000 to 2000 slightly used 4"x7" overall. Lestershire warper spools. Address "Condenser," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

In textile mill or dye plant by young man who has finished Junior class at college. Have had one year practical experience in dyeing. Address Leland Vass, 475 Huger St., Charleston, S. C.

For Sale At Once

A No. 1 good set of Roller Covering Machinery. Good as new. About 50 per cent will buy if sold at once. Address "Roller," care Bulletin.

Cotton Consumption Lower

Washington. — Counting round as half bales, except foreign, which is in 500-pound bales, cotton consumed during September totalled 394,321 bales, compared with 545,334 bales for the corresponding period last year, according to preliminary cotton consumption figures made public by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. For the two-month period ended September 30 consumption amounted to 746,656 bales, compared with 1,104,588 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Cotton on hand in consuming establishments this year totalled 967,936 bales, compared with 790,772 bales for the same period last year, and in public and at compresses for the respective periods there was a total of 5,247,525 bales and 3,208,546 bales.

Of total consumption during September, 314,623 bales were used in cotton-growing States, 64,857 in New England States, and 14,841 in all other States. Included in September, 1930, figures are 7,915 bales of Egyptian, 6,940 bales other foreign cotton, and 539 bales of American-Egyptian. Not included in the above figures for 1930 are 62,798 bales of linters.

Industrial Rayon Will Add To Cleveland Unit

Industrial Rayon Corporation will expand its Cleveland plant to the extent of 1,000,000 pounds a year and may in the near future produce a transparent wrapping material, are two announcements made by Hiram Rivitz, president of the company.

There is a \$250,000 addition being erected at the Cleveland plant at present which will allow for an increase in production of 1,000,000 pounds annually to the present capacity in Cleveland of from 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 pounds. The combined production of both Cleveland and Covington will reach a total of 13,000,000 pounds of rayon a year.

It is stated by Industrial Rayon that despite the fact that the rayon producing industry as a whole has been running on a considerable curtailed program, "the two plants of Industrial Rayon Corporation have been operating at full capacity for the last several months." The company holds that it has been unable to fill orders on certain deniers.

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on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

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Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 West Fourth St.

Phone 3-2972

Charlotte, N. C.

Cleaning Machinery Topic of Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 29)

If there were time I should like to tell you how we cleaned when I started spinning fifty-five years ago. You may inaugurate any system you want, but unless you get the operators to realize that bad work really works against them the system will not be successful. The greatest thing I know of is for each individual operative to be taught to do his work right. And if he does his work right, the cleaning system will not amount to so much, because if he looks after his work and sees a lump going in there he will stop it and not let it go in. But if you have a certain system, they think, "Well, that is the way they said do, and they know"—and so they let it go in. I think the greatest thing is to educate the person and let him know what trouble his failure means to someone else. (Applause.)

Tax Assessments

Greenville, S. C.—According to an announcement received from the State Tax Commission, the textile manufacturing plants of Greenville county have been assessed \$12,045,280 for the year 1930, which is an increase of approximately \$200,000 over the assessment valuation of the past year.

Following are the assessment values: The Piedmont Print Works, \$376,500; Piedmont Plush Mill, \$54,700; Piedmont Manufacturing Co., \$557,300; Pelzer plant of the New England-Southern Corp., \$40,420; Pelham Mills, \$97,585; Nuckasee Manufacturing Co., \$29,500; Judson Mills No. 1 and No. 2, \$1,200,000; Mills Mill, \$468,500; Franklin Mills at Greer, \$75,000; Enoree Converting Co., \$6,400; Dunnean Mills, \$1,050,000; Conestee Mills, \$165,000; Camperdown Mills, \$70,000; Brandon Corp., \$1,218,965; Sampson Mills, \$575,000; Southern Handkerchief Co., \$750; Westboro Weaving Co., \$25,000; Renfrew, \$389,800; Woodside Mills, Simpsonville, \$210,000; Woodside Cotton Mills (Fountain Inn plant), \$128,000; Woodside Cotton Mills (Greenville plant), \$1,155,510; Virginia Manufacturing Co., \$45,000; Greer plant, Victor-Monaghan Co., \$325,400; Victor-Monaghan Co. (Monaghan plant), \$722,000; Vardry Mills, \$10,000; Union Bleachery, \$558,300; Southern Worsted Mills, \$200,000; Southern Weaving Co., \$134,000; Southern Pile Fabric Co., \$40,000; Southern Franklin Process Co., \$109,200; Slater Manufacturing Co., \$450,000; Southern Bleachery, \$440,850; Poinsett Mills, \$327,000, and the Poe Manufacturing Co., \$760,000.

Rayon Industry Shows 50 Per Cent Gain In Two Years

Washington, D. C.—Growth of more than fifty per cent of the rayon industry in the United States within two years was reported by the Commerce Department.

The report shows that in 1929 a total of 116,492,554 pounds of rayon yarns valued at \$140,811,345 was shipped or delivered by manufacturers. This compares with 75,555,439 pounds in 1927 valued at \$106,468,752 and is an increase of 54.2 per cent in volume and 32.3 per cent in value.

There were 19 establishments engaged in the manufacture of rayon yarn and allied products in 1927 but in 1929 the number had grown to 28. Wage earners in the industry numbered 32,928 and received \$44,704,134 in 1929 as compared with 26,341 receiving \$28,649,441 in 1927.



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ROLLER CALF

R. NEUMANN & CO.

Hoboken, N. J.

Direct Factory Representatives in the South
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., Greenville, S. C.



Sizol speaks for itself. It has been on the market for 26 years, and every old weaver knows of its efficiency—the young do likewise.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Jersey City, N. J.

Dallas, Texas
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Greenville, S. C.
W. T. Smith

BARBER-COLMAN
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS
HIGH SPEED WARPERS
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General Offices and Plant

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ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

Greenville, S. C.

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn. Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or office manager. Young, ambitious, progressive, energetic, and experienced. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5772.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or as overseer carding. Age 35. I. C. S. graduate. 12 years on present job. Would only change for better paying position. No. 5773.

WANT position as cotton piece goods dyer. 12 years experience all colors cotton piece goods and raw stock. Graduate chemist. Married. Available on short notice. Good references. No. 5574.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician, or as assistant in large mill. 19 years on present job. Prefer electrically driven plant, but familiar with steam plants. Go anywhere, but prefer the Carolinas. No. 5775.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on carded and combed yarns 4s to 80s. 12 years overseer—eight with present company. Best references. No. 5776.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

WANT position as plain weaver. Age 37. 15 years as overseer. Married. Go anywhere if there are good schools and churches. No. 5785.

WANT position as spinner, spooler, twister, winder. Married. 17 years with present company. Good manager help. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5786.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on two and four harness goods, plain white and colored, any numbers. No fancies. No. 5787.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both, or as second hand in large mill. Want a day job. Age 33. Three years on present job as carder and spinner. Married, good references. No. 5788.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 36. 12 years experience. No. 5789.

WANT position as stenographer, shipping or general office work. Lady of 12 years experience on present textile job. Best references. No. 5790.

WANT position as shipping clerk, cotton grader or warehouse man. Seven years with present employer. References. No. 5791.

WANT position as superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I. C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one. 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding in a large mill. No. 5798.

WANT position as overseer, second hand—or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up. Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or supply clerk. 15 years experience as cloth room overseer, and 5 years as supply clerk. Age 43. All past and present employers as reference. No. 5802.

WANT position as bookkeeper, paymaster or cost accountant. 10 years experience in cotton mill office. Age 30. Married, and best references. No. 5803.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced mill man. Good draftsman. Present employers as reference. No. 5804.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Carding preferred. Experienced and best references. No. 5805.

WANT position as superintendent. Textile graduate. Over six years experience as superintendent and designer. References the best. No. 5806.

Cotton Price Index Below Other Commodities

American cotton is selling far below the average relationship with the average price of all commodities in the United States which has prevailed either in recent years or in pre-war years, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Taking the average prices in the four years from 1926 to 1929, inclusive, as 100, the present price of American cotton is represented by an index number of 55 while the present average price of all commodities in this country is represented by 86. In other words, cotton is down 45 per cent, but the average price of all commodities is down only 14 per cent from the 1926-1929 base period.

With regard to pre-war relationships, says the service, if the average prices in 1913 be taken as 100, the present price of cotton would be represented by an index number of 81, while the present average price of all commodities in this country would be represented by an index number of 120. Stated otherwise, cotton is now selling about 19 per cent below the 1913 level, while the average price level of all commodities is 20 per cent above 1913.

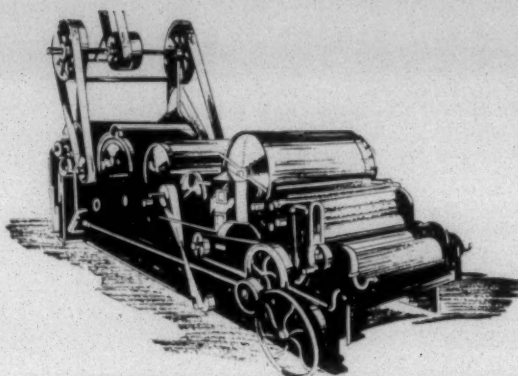
Tire Fabric Consumption Off

The monthly report on tire fabric consumption of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association shows 13,222,934 pounds of tire fabric consumed by reporting companies during the month of August, a decline of 2,579,006 pounds from the same month in 1929. This report represents 75 per cent of the industry.

Imperfect Hose Thrown Into Sewer To Avoid Penalties

Des Moines.—More than 1,000 pairs of hose have been reclaimed from sewer lines in and near the Rollins Hosiery Mills here and officials of the hosiery mill will install screens and cleanout holes in the pipes as soon as the work of cleaning them out is finished by the city.

It is believed operators in the mills, penalized for imperfect goods, dispose of damaged hose through the sewer and it has also been hinted that girl employees wear new hose from the factory after disposing of their worn ones in the same manner.



Pliable Belts with "Pulley Grip" and no gumming

When regularly used, the exceptional penetrating qualities of "Standard" Belt Dressing assure pliable, long-lived leather belts with plenty of "pulley grip" and freedom from greasy, sticky surfaces.

"Standard" Belt Dressing is a liquid and is applied on belt surfaces with a brush, like neatsfoot oil. It penetrates the leather, lubricates the leather

fibres and preserves the belt. A few applications of "Standard" Belt Dressing make dry, hard or cracked belts soft and pliant.

"Standard" Belt Dressing is economical for it is easily applied. It greatly increases the life and serviceability of the belt and prevents loss of power through slipping.

"Standard" Mill Lubricants are the most economical

"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	—Spindles
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	—Electric Motors
"STANDARD" Ario Compressor Oil	—Air Compressors
"STANDARD" Motor Oil & Greases	—Trucks
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	—Leather Belts

"STANDARD" Mill-Cot Lubricant and "STANDARD" Loom Oil	—Looms
"STANDARD" Atlantic Red Oil	—Comb Boxes
"STANDARD" Turbine Oil	—Turbines
"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	—Steam Cylinders

A complete line of oils for mill lubrication

"STANDARD" LUBRICANTS

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the

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

in your dye baths,—especially for sulphur dyes, you are assured of greater depth of shades and a better bloom overhand.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.



Crooked Spinning Spindles

Doffers crook 20% of your spindles yearly. This decreases production and increases cost.

Why not let us straighten and repoint your crooked and blunt spindles. A quarter century of experience has taught us how.

*"Quality Features Built in,
Not Talked-in"*

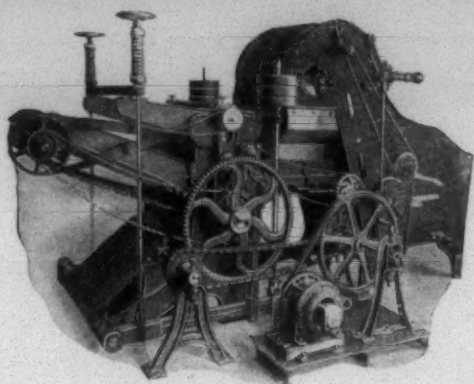
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

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We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery

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Vice-Pres.



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.

Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

1866

1930

There is But One Best in Everything

"Tuffer" Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company

Established 1866

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Clark's Directory

OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS



Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every

Salesman who travels this territory.

Current Edition: July, 1930

Price \$2.00

Clark Publishing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 23, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

RALEIGH, N. C.

Consolidated Textile Corp.—Pilot Div.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am glad to say our mill is running full time with plenty of good help. Am sorry to request that our manager, Mr. Tatum, has been on the sick list this week. We hope he will soon recover.

Mr. C. A. Davis, our assistant superintendent, is in Boston, this week attending the convention up there.

We will have another inspection of the flower yards this week; there will be prizes given for the most improvements made in yards.

The Fair begins here next week and we hope we will get one day off to attend it.

The Murray Bible Class of the Epworth Methodist church is now the city's largest organization of its kind in proportion to church membership. Edward Murray, teacher, revealed in reporting a well-attended oyster supper held by the members Saturday evening.

These supper gatherings are month-events at which the members are addressed by outside speakers. At times, the members have been addressed by all five members of the Supreme Court. Talks were made at the last meeting by J. M. Broughton and E. H. Broughton, of this city.

W. F. Danieleley is president of the class and George Marshall, secretary.
HECK.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

The Dahlia Queen Wins More Prizes.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I just wonder if you were in that throng that was celebrating here the 7th of October. If you were, you know more about it than I can tell. I have never seen so many people. It has been estimated all the way from

20,000 to 40,000. The mills and schools as well as all business except eating places and souvenir stands were closed and everybody entered into the spirit of the occasion.

Kings Mountain feels honored in having the president and his wife visit here and speak at the Battleground at the Sesqui-Centennial celebration of the Battle of Kings Mountain. The crowd at the Battleground to hear him has been estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000.

Some of the mills here are running full time and making up time lost for the 7th, while some others are not doing any good at all. Hope they all soon get started on full time.

Mrs. Estelle Todd died at her fa-

HIGH AND LOW WAY

*"To every man there openeth
A Way, and Ways, and a Way,
And the High Soul climbs the High
Way,
And the Low Soul gropes the Low,
And in between on the misty flats,
The rest drift to and fro.
But to every man there openeth
A High Way, and a Low.
And every man decideth
The way his soul shall go."*

ther's home at the Dilling Mill October 8th. Funeral and burial was October 9th. She leaves an infant less than a week old.

Well, Aunt Becky, I haven't had any dahlias to talk about this summer, but you should see them now. They are simply grand. I carried four baskets to the Cleveland County Fair and got three first prizes, and one second. This has been the worst year on dahlias since I have been growing them and a large number died; but where they were kept watered and survived the dry weather, they are paying for the trouble now, since it has been raining. Would be glad for you to stop and see me the first time you are passing.

POLLY.

(I was in Georgia October 7th and so missed your big celebration.—Aunt Becky.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Dallas Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

The baseball fans have enjoyed "listening in" on the World Series. Mr. Denham had a radio installed at the Y. M. C. A. for that purpose.

Mr. H. E. Myhand and Mr. Eugene Hund attended the World Series games in St. Louis.

The bowling alleys are open at the "Y" now. The spinners, carders, and weavers plan to organize teams.

Prof. C. V. Fain entertained the Boy and Girl Scout troops at Miriam's Miniature Golf Course, Tuesday evening. All reported a great time.

The Old District School will be presented at Rison school on Friday evening. An evening of fun is anticipated by many.

Rev. J. D. Carrol and the Collins brothers are conducting a tent revival for the people of the community.

We have some new books in the "Y" library, thanks to Mr. Rhett, who bought them for us.

Misses Mattie and Lillian Fridmore and Ursula Certain entertained with a social Friday evening, honoring relatives visiting from Detroit, Mich.

The Community Club has reorganized with Mrs. Robert Word, president; Mrs. Ealy, vice-president, and Mrs. Audy Boyd, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Clarence Certain and family, and Mrs. Brazelton motored to Lindale, Ga., last week-end.

Part of the Intermediate class of the Methodist Sunday school hiked to Rock House Hollow Saturday.

The Epworth League visited the County Alms House Sunday afternoon. They carried magazines and flowers, and rendered a program for the people there.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Becky Ann's Own Page

NO HOME SECTION LAST WEEK.

On account of the extra work necessary to get out the big Exposition Number of the Bulletin last week, there was no Home Section published, so don't write and ask for one.

AUNT BECKY.

TRAVELING IN GEORGIA.

By Aunt Becky.

I am sure that no town I have seen in the past five years has built up as fast as has LaGrange, Ga. There are many really handsome new homes in this "City of Elms and Roses," and more under construction.

A theater that would do credit to Atlanta has been erected near the postoffice and a handsome new hotel adds much to attractions.

Sunday schools in Southwest LaGrange have outgrown the churches, and classes from the Baptist church Sunday school are held in the school building and nearby cottages.

Rev. Mr. Goforth has added more than 400 members to the Baptist church this year; members come in at nearly every service; and the number is now more than 1,000.

The Methodist church has been enlarged to care for the fast-growing membership and splendid Sunday school. Rev. Mr. Turner, pastor, is very much liked.

There's a large new brick Christian church, evidence of the popularity and success of the pastor, C. W. Hanson, who has for years been in the work.

In spite of "short time" and "hard times," the religious atmosphere in LaGrange is the finest I have ever known.

At Dunson Mills in East LaGrange, the churches are flourishing wonderfully. Some time ago we had an account in the Home Section of the wonderful revival meeting and large baptizing following in Dunson village.

Our correspondents in LaGrange will keep us well informed, we hope, of future progress, and other items.

Manchester, Ga.

This mill has not curtailed much this year, until recently, and we found people wondering how long it would last.

Seems to me, with Manager M. M. Trotter and Superintendent Thompson at the helm, there is no occasion for uneasiness. These men are well qualified to grapple with and conquer any obstacle in the way of successful manufacturing, and it is safe to trust them.

How many know that the upholstery in Lindberg's plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis," was made from cloth woven in Manchester Cotton Mills?

Every school child in Georgia should know and boast of this fact.

"Dolly Madison Inn" and "Henderson House" are two exceptionally nice hotels in the mill village, making it a very pleasant stopping place for travelers.

Rev. J. G. Burgess is the Baptist minister, and Rev. J. S. Hill is the Methodist.

W. E. Griffith is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and T. P. Barclay is boys' secretary and physical director.

Miss Louise Riley is the efficient kindergarten teacher. In kindergarten work, Georgia is far ahead of the Carolinas. This is one of the finest departments of education, and fits the little folks for school—saving them from timidity and embarrassment due so often to meeting strangers.

We wish there could be a flourishing kindergarten in every mill village.

A Haunted Hill.

Well! I thought Mr. Boynton, overseer of carding, was trying to play a joke on me, when he told me that Manchester had a "haunted hill." He said that an auto driven down the hill and thrown out of gear, would immediately run backwards up the hill!

I was "from Missouri," and he showed me! Yes, we drove out to and down that hill, and for three times, the car struck right back up the hill! But it wouldn't go up, except backward. How does one account for this?

CONFUCIUS, MOHAMMED, OR CHRIST.

(By David Presley, Comer, Ga.)

Down in the rut of evil
One time a sinner laid.
Confucius then passed him.
And to the man did say
Dear friend I'm sorry for you
To see you in disgrace.
If ever you get out sir
Do not come near this place.

Mohammed then passed that sinner
While in that awful place
Said he I'm sorry for you
To see you in disgrace.
If you will climb half out now
And give to me your hand
I will quickly lift you from there
And set your feet on land.

The blessed loving Savior
Then saw him in despair
At once He went down to him
And lifted him from there
The blessings of forgiveness
On that man He did pour
And then He gladly told him
Now go and sin no more.

LEADING PEOPLE FROM GOD.

(By David Presley, Comer, Ga.)

There was a fair and lovely girl,
A wealthy family's child,
They taught her to be social here,
They dressed her up in style.
They taught her to reject the Lord,
And criticise His word,
She went to dances, balls and shows,
And on the stage was heard.

A gospel meeting was in town,
God's spirit bade her go,
She asked her mother if she could,
Her mother told her, no.
To keep her in society,
Her mother went to town,
The costliest dress that she could find,
She bought her girl to crown.

She wore that fine dress to a dance,
And when she came back home,
Her body was taken very ill,
And she began to moan,
She called her mother in distress,
"Oh, mother, will you come?
Oh, mother dear, I'm dying now,
My soul is all undone."

You've always taught me to be proud,
And walk in sin's dark way.
Altho' you've dressed me up in style,
You've thrown my soul away."
She said, "Oh, mother, that costly
dress,
My priceless soul has cost,
And I am doomed to dwell for aye,
In hell with all the lost."

Dear reader, take warning from
These lines I write today,
And do not try to hinder those
Who might accept God's way.
Tho' children, friends are kindred
here,
Oh do not block their way,
For in so doing you may cause
Them to be lost for aye.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mill

A large number of people from our village attended the fair last week and everybody were very happy when it was announced that our school won first place on the fair booth.

Friends of E. F. DuBose sympathize with him and family in the loss of his grandfather. Word was received by Mr. DuBose Sunday of his grandfather's death and he and his family left immediately for Troy, Ala., where they attended the funeral. They returned home Tuesday night.

Coach Medley and his football squad are working hard this week for the game with Rison school. This will be their opening game and the mentor predicts a win for our "Bradley boys."

Mr. Byrnes has offered two prizes to the Girl Scouts at the end of the year, one going to the Girl Scout of the senior troop who makes highest grade in scout work and one to Girl Scout of junior troop making best grade in scout work.

Tommy Baker and Glenn Daly, two young boxers from our village, won their bouts at the Legion bowl last Monday night. Baker was on the main bout. He outpointed Billy Mobley, of Birmingham, and Daly won from Jack Dorton, of Gadsden, Ala.

A number of out-of-town people have been visitors here during the past week: Mr. and Mrs. Will Culver, of Kingsport, Tenn., have been visiting their mother, Mrs. Susie Culver.

Friends of the following people are sorry to hear of their illness and wish for them a speedy recovery: Ethel Hicks, Earl Harper and Irene Burke.

We are sorry to report the death of Mr. John Walker. He was a member of our band, also a member of the American Legion, and will be greatly missed by many friends.

We are glad to report Mr. Geo. Davis and Mr. L. D. Lehman getting along nicely after being on the sick list the past four weeks.

Mr. Charlie Drawhorn left for St. Louis to see St. Louis beat Philadelphia.

Thanks, Billie Joe, so are yours.

LEARNING MORE.

BALFOUR, N. C.

Balfour Mills.

At Community Hall, Saturday night, October 11th, Henderson County Democratic Club met. The meeting was presided over by Mr. C. E. Gailliard. All the county candidates made talks. Mr. Zebulon Weaver, of Asheville, candidate for Congress from the Dent District, spoke last. All the talks were enjoyed very much by the large crowd present.

The Senior B. Y. P. U. of the Balfour Baptist church hiked to Crystal Springs last Saturday afternoon where they had a fine picnic.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pressley on October 11th, a fine girl.

HAM.

SHAWMUT, ALA.

A Word of Appreciation and Sympathy.

I wish to express a few words of appreciation to the West Point Manufacturing Co. and its officials for what they are doing for their employees during these strenuous times. First of all, they have been giving us house rent, water and lights free, which is indeed a favor, and one that we trust is appreciated by every one of us.

Then we appreciate their paying us

for the time lost on account of the sad death of Mr. Lafayette Lanier, a man whose life was so useful, and one who was so highly esteemed and loved by all who knew him. It is hard for us to have to give up those whom we love, but God in His wisdom knoweth and worketh all things for the best to them who love His name. May God's richest blessings rest upon all his loved ones and may they seek His help through life.

I regret that we had to give up our assistant superintendent, Mr. Joe Lanier, one whom I have known since childhood and whom I have always highly esteemed. But our loss is his gain. I am always indeed glad to see anyone climb higher in life, especially those who climb in an honest way. So may God bless him and may he take God as his guide is my prayer for him.

This is written by one who loves "The Valley" and especially Shawmut.
B. F. PRATT.

MILLEN, GA.

Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc., Resume Operations.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill has started up again after being shut down quite a while. Mr. W. G. Reynolds, of Selma, N. C., is our superintendent and we like him fine. Mr. Jack Gibson, overseer of the card room is from McColl, S. C. Mr. J. C. Hood, formerly of Atco, Ga., is overseer of spinning. Mr. Will Anthony is master mechanic.

Misses Viola and Sadie Belle Anthony of Augusta, Ga., visited their brother, Mr. Will Anthony here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Press DeLong of Augusta, Ga., visited their mother and family over the week-end.

Mr. E. C. Gwaltney, general manager of Morgan Mills, was here last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Cross have moved back from Summertown, Ga.; we are glad to have them back with us.

Mr. Zollie Cochran and family have moved back here from Thomaston, Ga.

We are glad to report Mr. Casey Simons much improved after being seriously ill.

Mr. J. E. Felton and small daughters, Evelyn and Jeanette, and Miss Thelma Garvin, spent last week-end in Augusta, Ga., visiting friends.

ELMA.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It seems that I do not write to you as often as I did write, but I am passing my school work off. I do not want to fail this year, for my parents

say that I must go through High School. I want to do it in just as short time as I possibly can and I don't want to let anything hinder me.

Manager Here.

Mr. M. C. Mitchell, manager of the Oakland, California, Mill, has returned to Oakland after visiting us here. His visit was of a business nature, and he was a guest while here of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ward and family. Mrs. Mitchell came with him.

P. T. A. Meeting.

Thursday evening, October 9th, the members and officers of the Parent-Teachers Association tried to have a meeting. There were very few people present, and our teachers were absent. We hope the next meeting will be more successful.

Parties.

On the evening of September 27th, the members of the Lucky Girls Club opened the doors of their club rooms to the young people for a party. Again on October 6th, they did the same thing. These parties are always enjoyed because many interesting games are played and all have a good time.

Missionary Program.

The ladies of Central Baptist church, Selma, gave a splendid missionary program in the auditorium here on Thursday evening, October 2nd. They are trying to organize a Missionary Society here. We hope they will succeed, for we need more of this kind of work.

J. W. Corley Resigns.

The entire village was shocked when the news reached us that Mr. J. W. Corley would be connected with this mill work no longer. Mr. Corley has made no statement about his future plans. He has made us a splendid superintendent, and I speak the feelings of all the village when I say that his efforts for us and interest in us have been appreciated by all. Mr. Corley has done more for the improvement and beautifying of the place than any other man. Mr. L. A. Ward is our superintendent until another person is appointed. Mr. Ward has been connected with the mill here several years.

Personals.

Miss Sheckel, of Summerfield, spent the week-end of October 4th and 5th with Miss Estelle Trammel.

Daisy and Ruth Cook, of Alabama village, were the guests of their brother, Mr. W. M. Cook, and family on Sunday, October 5th.

Mrs. Addie Rutherford has taken up her work here for the past two weeks after spending several days with Mrs. W. R. Cook at Alabama village, Selma.

Mrs. Frank Barr, of Selma, spent Monday, October 6th, with Miss Josephine Lewis.

Mrs. G. C. Wright is able to be out again after a short illness.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Seule are keep-

ing house after boarding with her mother, Mrs. T. A. Murray.

Mrs. Clara Barber and baby, Marcella, left on October 5th to visit her mother and other relatives in Mississippi.

Mr. and Mrs. White have moved into the store on the highway on the edge of Sunset village.

Miss Ida Marshal Woods, stenographer here, is rapidly improving after having an operation for appendicitis more than two weeks ago.

Mr. Beufort Godwin and family have moved into house No. 33. Mr. Alfred Hudson, who lived in that house, has moved into a house on Second street.

Mrs. J. B. Davis, Sr., has with her a few weeks her niece, Mrs. Bettie Hicks, and children, of Bogalose, La.

Mr. J. B. Davis and Miss Gallie Sellars were married on Thursday afternoon, September 25th.

Mrs. Chiselm and daughter, Miss Bede, have returned home after spending two weeks with relatives and friends at Randolph.

Among those spending last Sunday afternoon in Uniontown were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Boyce and daughters, Faye and Clyde; Mrs. Minnie Lewis, Mrs. Josephine Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cook and children, Helen and Mildred; Misses Luella McGough, Alma Suttles and Thelma Pilgreen.

Mr. Sam Buxton and little daughter, Elma, of Birmingham, spent last week-end with his father, Mr. Josh Buxton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wickerson were greeting friends in Sunset last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Gardner and children spent last Sunday in Montgomery.

Much interest is being manifested in the two revivals being conducted in East Selma. These revivals are being conducted in the Church of the Nazarene and Central Baptist.

Robert Rutherford, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Rutherford, is improving after a short but severe illness.

Miss Thelma Pilgreen, Selma, spent last Saturday night and Sunday with Miss Luella McGough.

If this letter is too long, let me know and I shall try to write less news next time. When I fail to write often, news heaps upon me.

THE KID.

ALBANY, GA.

Flint River Cotton Mill Sunshine Club
Has More Than \$114 in Bank!

Dear Aunt Becky:

May I write a few lines in behalf of "The Textile Sunshine Club" at the Flint River Cotton Mills?

We are moving along very nicely.

In looking over a May issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin I noticed a

letter from "Booster for Cross Mills" in which she says she thinks her mill is one of the best in the country. I am glad she is happy and contented, but I think our mill is THE best. We are operating on full time schedule, which reflects the competence of our officials, Mr. E. E. Wetherbee, president; Mr. H. B. Wetherbee, manager; Mr. W. A. Bierman, secretary-treasurer, and last, but not least, Mr. W. H. McDaniel, superintendent. These gentlemen are working always for our best interests—one of the many evidences of this statement lying in the fact that they are active members of our Sunshine Club.

We have about 85 members in our club at this time—this meaning that we have 85 BOOSTERS, who are always anxious to do anything they can to help the sick and those who are distressed from any cause, and to promote a better community spirit.

At our last meeting our treasurer, Mrs. McDaniel, stated that the club has \$114.26 to its credit in the bank. We are ABLE to do, we are WILLING to do, and we DO a wonderful work. We would be glad to have you visit us, Aunt Becky.

Previous to our last meeting Mrs. Austin tendered her resignation as president. An election was held and Mrs. P. R. Courson was elected president. In assuming her duties as president Mrs. Courson resigned as secretary and Miss Hazel McDermid was elected for this office.

Aunt Becky, any suggestions you will offer whereby the operation of our club may be improved will be greatly appreciated.

The club sends you much love.

Sincerely,

MRS. P. R. COURSON,
President.

(Suggestions, indeed! I feel more like giving you all an ovation! Why, you are doing wonderful, and there seems no limit to your ambition and enthusiasm.—Aunt Becky.)

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Sherman Manufacturing Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

After running four days a week for five or six weeks, our mill has now shut down for several weeks.

The company is giving free house rent during the shut-down.

Several boys have gone west to pick cotton.

We had a good crowd at Sunday school and preaching Sunday.

Red River Valley Fair closed recently. There were a lot of fine cows, hogs and poultry on exhibit, and many other things. The carnival was good.

We were blessed with 24 hours of rain recently—the first in around three months. Turnip seed have come up and "greens" looking fine.

Wonder if Mr. "Still" found any "hicker" when he ran into the "Corn and Crib" bunch he wrote about?

A fine croquet ground, well lighted, is giving our folks lots of fun during idle hours.

Miss Eva Boyce attended the first football game.

A number of young people went on a "weiner roast" recently and enjoyed it.

BOLIVER.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Entwistle No. 2.

Our people are rejoicing because more of our mill is running; some of us have already had too much vacation.

Miss Valley Jenkins has gone to work at Fayetteville, N. C. Miss Jenkins is missed very much here, as she is one of our best church workers.

Mr. Robert Allen and family have moved to Peachland. Mr. Allen was head of the dyeing department here for many years.

Miss Bertha Waldrup, of Columbia, S. C., spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Jones.

Mr. Vernon Bullard has accepted a position with the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

The Presbyterian church will have a rally service Sunday night. We have three wide awake churches in our village.

Messrs. Archie and Bill Brigman, of Charlotte, are spending the week-end with their parents.

Messrs. Clarke Plexico, Jesse Thompson, Joe Sparks and Jim Blanton were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Waldrup last week.

Miss Mary Peak, of Hope Mills, spent the week-end with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brannon were called to Florence, S. C., last week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Brannon's sister, Mrs. Odum. They were accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. Chick Ramsey, of Gaffney, S. C.; Mrs. Frank Alford, of Charoleen, N. C.; Mrs. Fore, of Union, S. C.; Mrs. Mae Myers, of Greenville, S. C.; Mr. Jap High, of the Draper Co., and Mrs. Earnest Foster and three children, of Union, S. C.

Most of our overseers are to attend the Textile Show in Greenville, S. C., October 20th to 25th.

Miss Johnnie Jenkins, our "post-mistress," attended the celebration at Kings Mountain October 7th.

Mr. George Bullard has been on the sick list for the last few days.

Mr. Lonnie Taylor has returned from a business trip to Salisbury.

"Aunt Becky," we enjoy your page so much, and the letters from other villages are so interesting.

Wishing every one who attends the Textile Show at Greenville a good time I am the same

BROADCAST.

FROM BALL ROOM TO WEAVE ROOM

By Ethel Thomas

"Experience has taught me many things during the past few days, but I think that the most valuable lesson I have learned, is the power of genuine kindness."

"Why, child, it has been a great pleasure—the little I have done for you, and if at any time I can serve you further, come to me as if I were your own father." As he walked out to the car line with the three beautiful girls, nearly every eye followed them admiringly.

A week later, Dosia wrote the following letter, which will explain how she was getting along:

"Dear Mrs. Evans:

"According to your request and my promise and believing that you really wish to hear from me, I am giving myself the pleasure of writing to you. I am in Columbia, S. C., and actually learning to weave! Yes; learning to weave in the ——— Cotton Mills. But first, let me assure you that I have seen no more of Mr. DuBoise, and hope I never shall. If you have forgiven my deception, and weakness, please let me know how you managed him.

"Have often wished that I had taken your advise instead of running like a coward. But it has always been my misfortune that regrets come too late to make amends. I am trying to face the inevitable—trying hard to forget the past and make the best of things as they come. But oh, there's a bitter pain and hopeless longing in my heart that causes me many wakeful hours and tear-wet pillows.

"I am boarding with the Widow Bruner, one of the most lovable old ladies imaginable, who treats me as kindly as if I were her own daughter. She has two girls, Lilly, aged twenty, and Hazel, seventeen; also a son, Tom, about fifteen.

"I never saw a happier family, though I am sure two sisters were never more unlike than Lilly and Hazel. Tom is the very imp of mischief, and with the ever ready help of Hazel, keeps things lively.

"Lilly is like you without your impulsiveness, (which is your chief charm—your greatest charm) and I can't imagine her calm serenity being disturbed under the most trying circumstances. Here are a few samples of her sayings:

"'Every chastisement is gracious; it is sent that you may be a partaker of God's holiness.' 'Nothing takes place by chance; there is a design worthy of a God in every operation or permission.' 'Who sends this trouble? My good and gracious God; let this silence every murmur.' I never heard of such a girl. She sees the hand of God in everything, and is so good and saintly that I am half afraid of her, though I love and admire her.

"Hazel is very whit human, and is just a darling. Oh, all Southern people have warm hearts and I love all I have met. I am fast turning rebel myself, and am delighted with this beautiful Southland. And our neighbors—why, this whole mill village seems one big family,

Nobody's Business

By Geo. McGee

OPINIONS OF OTHERS.

Uncle Joe's Sammie has begun to fuss and foam about Hoover prosperity, yet he was one of the ring-leaders against Al. Smith and the Pope at his box. At the time of Hoover's inauguration, Sammie felt fine, and being a 10-cents-a-week insurance agent, he was getting his dimes regularly, and his earnings were nearly half enough to meet two-thirds of his installments.

Sammie says that since the cotton mills have been curtailing, over 88 insurance agents have been thrown out of employment. He also informed us yesterday that he knew of 43 installment collectors on his street alone—out of work, but 25 were still working half-time, as they make trips three times a week for the purpose of repossessing such wares as furniture and radios and cars and bedspreads.

A man told me the other day that he had driven his Cadillac over 300 miles hunting a job without favorable result, except he was offered work picking cotton and pulling fodder two or three times, which thing he refused to do—after cussing out the guy who insulted him. He said that if he couldn't get to do what he wanted to do (running an ambulance), he would content himself doing nothing. His wife runs her car too, looking for work for him.

One of my neighbors admits that he gave a local beggar 1 dollar a few days ago. This poor fellow claimed that he and his family were in dire straits. This neighbor decided to find out what kind of groceries this so-called hungry man would buy with his dollar, so he followed him to a nearby store. The first thing this unfortunate carcass of "hard times" bought was 1 plug of Brown's Mule tobacco, next he got himself a package of cigarettes. He then went out front to enjoy himself.

Well, after several minutes of chewing and spitting and smoking and puffing, this "down-and-outer" who could not find any work to do, went back into the store and bought 3 cigars, 2 coca-colas, a box of patching cement, 10 cents worth of candy, which he ate forthwith, a bag of goobers, and then he walked across the street, got in his lizzie and rushed back to the pump, and spent his remaining 23 cents for some gasoline, and my neighbor is still wondering if the man and his family have yet starved to death.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News.

Our Sunday school has recently shown an increase in attendance, of which fact we are glad. The Sunday school is our greatest educational agency. It is the greatest because it teaches the greatest text book, the Bible; it has the broadest scope in point of years and in point of reaching all classes of people; it has the highest purpose to influence character. The function of the Sun-

day school is to develop intelligent and efficient Christian lives, consecrated to the extension of God's kingdom on earth and to train workers for every phase of church work. Mental education must be reinforced by moral education. The greatest and most permanent work of the church is done in the Sunday school.

Do you attend Sunday school? If not, why not?

Come to Sunday school. It will do you good.

Village News.

Miss Rosa B. Dreher spent the week-end at her home in Lexington, S. C.

Miss Leila Norman spent the week-end with her brother in Asheville, S. C.

Mrs. J. C. Templeton, of Rock Hill, S. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Templeton.

Mrs. E. W. Dedmond and Mr. George Dedmond, of Columbus, N. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Furr.

Mrs. A. C. Gambrell and children, of Greenwood, S. C., spent the week-end with Mrs. I. E. Strud.

Mrs. Marion Stallings, of Woodruff, S. C., spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Manly.

Misses Elizabeth and Jeanette Dickey and Ruth Redden visited in Newberry Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Addison returned Saturday to her home in Bowling Green, Fla., after spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Mamie White.

Miss Zona Norris, of Clinton, S. C., spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Minnie Lovelace.

Mr. John Strud, of Columbia, S. C., spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. I. E. Stroud.

Mrs. C. W. Moore, Mrs. John K. Moore and son, and Mrs. Tommie Hancock, from Gaffney, S. C., were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballard were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craft Sunday.

Miss Lula Mae Attaway spent the week-end in Newberry, S. C., with Elvera Matherson.

Miss Lois Byars entertained the members of her Sunday school class at her home on Tuesday evening. Games were enjoyed during the evening and refreshments were served by Misses Byars and Starnes.

Bluebird Club Enjoys Party.

The girls of the Bluebird Club enjoyed a party at the home of Miss Sarah Edwards Saturday afternoon. The girls enjoyed games and contests for an hour and a half, after which delicious refreshments were served by the hostess.

Ruby Nell, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Gastley, died Thursday morning, October 2nd. The body was carried to Clogsville, Ga., for interment Friday.

We extend our sympathy to the parents in their bereavement.

Scouts Go to Kings Mountain.

Mr. Bruce Galloway with the Goldville Boy Scouts attended the celebration at Kings Mountain. All reported a good day. They are grateful to Mr. Moorhead for this trip and want to assure him of their appreciation.

The Woman's Missionary Society held its monthly meeting with Mrs. H. E. Bullington Tuesday evening. The topic, "The Home as a School of International Brotherhood," was led by Mrs. Pinkney Rhodes. Twenty-two members and visitors were present. The hostess served delicious refreshments of coffee and fruit salad.

Sunday School Class Picnic.

Miss Louise Putman carried the children of

and I think there are comparatively few 'black sheep' in the flock. I am so glad that my lucky star led me to you, and introduced me into this simple, honest mode of living. I have tried my very best to see where our Northern writers get their sensational stuff concerning these people, and have decided it must be hatched from an imaginative and prejudiced brain.

"Everything is nice and cozy here. Mrs. Bruner's front yard is all abloom with pretty flowers tastefully and artistically grouped and bedded, and the back yard is aflame with gorgeous hollyhocks and sunflowers, and the same sweet homey, 'comfy' atmosphere that pervaded your home has settled around this.

"Now about my—work — (That sounds so funny) I have had to 'get out' after two days in the mill! My hands were terribly swollen this morning, and I can't begin to express how my feet ached last night. Mrs. Bruner says my slippers are too high-heeled and that it will ruin my health to stand in such things. And what do you think? She went shopping early this morning, and actually bought and presented me with a pair of broad, flat, funny looking low-heeled slippers, a number too large! I never before had a present that I appreciated more, because I knew the motive back of it. Oh, she's a dear. I put the slippers right on—I have them on now, —also one of that dear little woman's wrappers which she insisted would be so much more comfortable 'to loll around in,' and if it were not for the eternal ache in my heart, I could scream with laughter to think how shocked New York society would be to see me. Mrs. Bruner says it's a matter of health as well as comfort, so while I am 'in Rome I shall do as Rome does.'

"Hazel is teaching me to weave, and says I am learning unusually fast. She told the overseer that I would be ready for a set of looms next week, and it frightened me so that I felt my hair rising.

"Now, dear, please don't scold me for anything when you write—if you really do write. I haven't felt called upon to air my troubles to these good people, who fully believe me to be what I seem, a widow in reality, and in need of work. I have spent fifty dollars for a trunk and some necessary clothing, and paid my board a month in advance, and no one suspects that I have anything left. I'm sure it would be safe to keep it here, but I guess I'll put it in the bank as soon as I can.

"Give my love to your dear mother and kiss those sweet children for me. If you will favor with an answer to this I shall indeed be grateful, and if you care to know how I am, shall be delighted to write you often as you like. Anxiously and hopefully awaiting a reply, I am your sincere and grateful friend,

THEODOSIA."

CHAPTER X

"Into life's bitter cup true friendship drops
Balsamic sweets to overpower the gall—
True friends, like ivy and the wall it props
Both stand together or together fall."

Dosia returned to her work next day and stuck to it bravely, finding that to keep busy was the best antidote for a burdened and aching heart. She received an immediate answer from Mrs. Evans, written in that good woman's own peculiarly fascinating and inimitable style: "Mrs. Dosia Gray:

"You dear little cowardly, hum-buggy 'widow!' you have no idea—neither can I pump it into your provoking little head—how very glad I was to hear from you, and so favorably. If I could have gotten hold of you soon as I digested the contents of the letter you left on the dresser,—well—to say the least, I would have choked you, you precious innocent. But mother says we will accept your money in the same sweet spirit in which you gave it, and be thankful—but I can't help wishing you hadn't done that;—forgive my independence.

"I am so glad you are with such a desirable family. I truly believe the Lord has given 'His angels charge concerning thee,' and that you will not get seriously bumped and bruised as Fate hurls you around over rough places; that all things will yet be satisfactorily explained and your domestic machinery readjusted so perfectly that it will run smoothly as my looms and never have another 'breakout.' And dear, when that time comes, do let me know, so that I can have the satisfaction of calling to you across space and yelling, 'I told you so!'

"Now about DuBoise. I had just finished reading your touching letter when he arrived, and was in just the right mood to hurl the fact of your ignominious flight at his defenseless head, tragically declaring that you had fled from a scoundrel who was pursuing you with unwelcome attentions. My! you ought to have seen how shocked he was and heard how he longed to punch the head of the villain. How he longed to fly to your presence, declaring that no one should persecute a lady friend of his in such a fashion and go unpunished.

"Oh, we had quite a little spat I assure you. I cut, slashed and stabbed in a round-about way, while he dodged this way and that, behind a shield of assumed innocence. Finally when I could restrain myself no longer, I pointed my index finger at him accusingly and exploded the bomb, 'Thou art the man!'

"At first he was terribly angry and grew at least three inches taller, as he glared at me with righteous indignation. I glared back with ten per cent interest, till his eyes dropped in confusion, then tried to finish him by storming: 'If you are a gentleman, prove it!' which he at once tried to do by word of mouth, and almost made me believe black was white, so persuasive was his eloquence. Dear, that man is a wonder! He ought to be added to 'the seven wonders of the world.'

"Well, I withstood his eloquence and was firm (outwardly) as the 'Rock of Gibraltar,' (whatever that may be) and at last succeeded in making him understand that actions, not words, were the only acceptable proofs—the only recognized fruits of repentance. He at last promised faithfully to return to New York and leave you unmolest-

her Sunday school class to Flat Rock for a picnic Saturday afternoon. The children enjoyed the hike into the country as well as the lunch.

LAGRANGE, GA.

Hillside News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. E. E. Mapp and family and Mrs. Birtie Shaw visited relatives near Talladega, Ala., recently.

Mrs. Ethel Thomas, of Charlotte, N. C., who is spending several days in LaGrange, has been the inspiration of a number of informal entertainments since she has been in the city. Mrs. E. E. Phillips was hostess Sunday, the 5th, at a noon dinner at her home on Lee street. Those present were Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Spence and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Costley.

Sunday evening Mrs. Elvira Smith entertained at supper honoring Mrs. Thomas. Those present were Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Alice Fallis and Rev. and Mrs. Goforth.

Mrs. Holdbrook, Mrs. Fallis, Mrs. Lon Allen, Mrs. Williamson, of Washington street, and Mr. and Mrs. Herndon Shuford also entertained Mrs. Thomas while she was in the city.

The Woman's Missionary Society of Trinity M. E. church met Monday afternoon, the 5th, with Mrs. R. B. Stanly on Lincoln street. After a very interesting program, refreshments were served. Eleven members were present.

Circle No. 5 of the Baptist church met at the home of Mrs. M. M. Bradley on Houston street Monday evening, the 5th. There were ten present. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. E. E. Phillips on Lee street the first Monday evening in November.

Everyone enjoys Aunt Becky's visits to this place and we hope she will come often.

Rev. Mr. Ellis is preaching at the M. E. church this week at 7 o'clock p. m.

The funeral for Mrs. H. T. Swint was held at the M. E. church Sunday at 11 o'clock. A large crowd attended. Mrs. Swint had been ill several months.

M. M. B.

LAGRANGE, GA.

Dunson Cotton Mills.

The many friends of "Aunt Becky" have given her a happy welcome during her visit in LaGrange. Many lovely affairs have been given in her honor. "Aunt Becky's" visits are too few and far between and are entirely too short, when she does come. Her friends here are always glad to have her come as often as possible and naturally feel a bit reluctant in letting her return to Charlotte, for we feel that "Aunt Becky" really belongs to us.

Personals.

Miss Mildred Cooper, of Texas, Ga., is the guest this week of her sister, Mrs. Henry Knight. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Shelnett had as their week-end guests, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Shelnett, of Roanoke, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Osteen, of Atlanta, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Knapp.

Mrs. Hattie Heard, of Roanoke, Ala., is spending several days here with relatives.

Miss Clara Garrett, Miss Mattie Frasier and Bill Jones, of Forsyth, Ga., spent last week-end in LaGrange.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Brown and son, Ray, spent Saturday in Riverview, Ala., as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leak.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Harry and Andrew, Jr., attended a surprise birthday dinner at Glenn Sunday, complimenting Mr. Harry's mother, Mrs. J. J. Harry, who celebrated her sixty-eighth birthday.

Miss Nena Smith has returned to LaGrange after spending several weeks with friends in Lamar, Ala.

Miss Lillie Adamson and Miss Gertrude Caswell, of Glenn, Ga., were the guests of Miss Oppie Lee Houze Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Williams and two children, of Eufaula, Ala., spent the week-end as the guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. C. P. Claxton.

Messrs. Kenneth Stephens, T. T. May and Dee Bailey and son, of Roanoke, made a short visit to Mr. J. W. Carlisle Sunday afternoon.

Miss Annie Hardy had as her guests Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hardy and family, of near Wadley, Ala., and Mrs. C. J. Hester and two children, of Roanoke.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Gable announce the birth of a son on October 6th, who has been named Jimmie Darrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleat Railey announce the birth of a daughter, Betty Lou, on September 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Breed announce the arrival of Virginia Houze Breed on October 6th.

Deaths.

Mrs. W. W. Abney died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Elliott, on Whittin avenue Wednesday evening, October 8th, after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Abney was a good Christian woman, and a member of the Dunson Methodist church. She was loyal to her church and all of its activities until her illness. She is survived by her husband, W. W. Abney; her father, J. M. Gibson; two daughters, Mrs. James Wolfe and Mrs. James Elliott, of LaGrange; a son, W. L. Abney, also of LaGrange; a sister, Mrs. W. W. Lenderman, and three brothers, T. J. Gibson, R. E. Gibson and H. C. Gibson, all of LaGrange.

The funeral was held at the Dunson Methodist church Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. W. M. Barnett, presiding elder of the LaGrange district, officiated, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Alton Davis. The pallbearers were Carlton Sledge, J. H. Maxwell, Pierce Sledge, Daniel Ellis, Ralph Davis and Grover Dennis. Interment was in Hillview Annex cemetery. Hunter and Owen, funeral directors, were in charge of arrangements.

CHICKADEE.

OZARK, ALA.

Dale Cotton Mill.

The mill is still on full time day and night.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim McBride are the proud parents of a fine boy, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Davis are the proud parents of a baby girl.

We are very sorry to report that the Death Angel called for Mrs. Adrila Dunn Saturday morning about 5 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Teal are visiting relatives in Elmvile, Ala.

Mr. A. D. Register and Mr. J. M. Simons motored to Dothan, Ala., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John McClain, of Columbus, Ga., are visiting relatives here.

D. C. M.

ed, though he declared he only wanted to see you and try and straighten out things and offer you his pure and true friendship. He said he would try in the future to atone for the past. I assured him that I would hear from you, and that I would tell you about how he felt. I asked him if he thought he could manage to bring about a reconciliation between you and your husband and he answered that he should not interfere in any way whatever; that your husband was a jealous brute and made your life miserable, and that you would be happier anywhere under any circumstances than with your husband. He declared that no one should know from him that he had seen you.

"I was faithless enough to believe that he would still try to find you, but I received a letter from him yesterday postmarked New York, so of course he is there. The letter is just such a one as this 'ladykiller' would be supposed to write, beautifully worded and eloquent, and a touching tribute to my true friendship for you, and to other characteristics which he seems to think I possess, and declaring himself to be unworthy the least thought of such a pure Christian woman, yet pleading to be kindly remembered as one who earnestly longed to reach and live up to my high standard! After thoroughly digesting the sweet morsel, I went to mother and asked her to examine my shoulder blades and see if I had sprouted wings!

"No, dear, I shall never scold you for anything. I love you too well: and besides, I am satisfied that my prayers for your future welfare, will be answered in God's own good time. I am delighted to know that you really appreciate our Southern mill people, and hope you will some day feel inspired to write and publish your impressions. So many Northerners have slandered us, that should one take up the cudgel (pen) in our defense, I'd wave my old bonnet till the strings pulled off, and yell 'Hurrah!' till I became hoarse. Whatever else you do or leave undone, keep a diary. You will find it useful as well as interesting in the future.

"Mother and the children join in sending love and kisses to you. And of course I wish to hear from you—you little goose! Write as often as you can, at least once a week, and always expect an immediate answer, from your true and loving friend,

ANNIE EVANS."

Time slipped rapidly away, and Dosia was soon running six looms, with Hazel for a side weaver, thanks to a kind and obliging overseer, and working as if her life depended on it. She had won the respect and admiration of all and the love of many.

Mrs. Bruner and Lilly were grieved to learn that she was not a Christian; but she never pained them by speaking lightly or skeptically about religion, but could seldom be induced to accompany them to church. They felt instinctively that the young widow had gone through some severe trial besides losing her husband — some sorrow that had shadowed and embittered her whole life, and they pitied instead of condemning her, praying often in secret for the salvation of her soul.

(To Be Continued)